Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-094
Tuesday
15 May 1990

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-094 *15 May 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

ALBANIA

UN Secretary General De Cuellar Visits *[Tirana Radio]* 1
Malile Begins Talks *[ATA]* 1
De Cuellar Speaks at Dinner *[ATA]* 2
Alia, Carcani Meet De Cuellar *[Tirana Radio]* 4
Further on Carcani-De Cuellar Meeting *[ATA]* 7
Reception Held for De Cuellar *[ATA]* 9
De Cuellar Comments on Talks *[ATA]* 9
'Friendly Talk' With Alia *[ATA]* 9
De Cuellar Ends Visit *[ATA]* 12
Farudin Hoxha Leads Delegation to Norway *[ATA]* 13
Paper Views 'Big Changes' in Europe *[Murati in ZERI I POPULLIT 5 May]* 13
Comparison of Carcani People's Assembly Report *[ZERI I POPULLIT 8 May]* 14
8th Volume of Enver Hoxha's Diary Published *[ATA]* 15

BULGARIA

Roundtable Debates Draft Election Agreements *[BTA]* 16
On Return of Emigres *[Sofia Radio]* 16
Agreement on Elections *[Sofia Radio]* 16
Amendments on Foreign Travel Documents Submitted *[DUMA 9 May]* 18
List of Parties, Groups Registered for Elections *[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 9 May]* 18
Processing of Election Results Outlined *[NARODNA MLADEZH 9 May]* 20
Spokesman Spasov Denies Split in UDF *[BTA]* 20
Opposition's Economic Theories Disputed *[Popov in DUMA 9 May]* 21
Zhelev Plans for 'Authoritative Government' *[DEMOKRATSIYA 2 May]* 21
Militia Major Criticized for Expressing Views *[Enchev in DUMA 9 May]* 22
Daily Deplores Attitude Toward Military *[NARODNA ARMIYA 9 May]* 22
Radical-Democratic Party Leader Notes Plans *[DEMOKRATSIYA 4 May]* 23
No Action Against Zhivkov Before Election *[BTA]* 24
Compensations for 'Repression' Victims Explained *[DUMA 9 May]* 25
Lukanov Urges 'Quick, Radical' Reforms *[FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 14 May]* 26
Ilinden Pro-Macedonian Organization Condemned *[BTA]* 27
Position at Vienna Arms Talks Presented *[BTA]* 28
EC Approach to Nation Said Positive *[BTA]* 28
Lukanov Meets French Foreign Ministry Official *[BTA]* 28
Mladenov Receives Message From Waldheim *[DUMA 10 May]* 28

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bratislava Rally Demands Outlawing CPCZ *[Bratislava Radio]* 29
Further on Rally, Hunger Strike *[CTK]* 29
Havel Visits Prague Strikers *[Prague Radio]* 29
Adamec Forced To Abandon Campaign Speech *[RUDE PRAVO 12 May]* 29
Assembly Approves Report on 17 Nov Events *[Prague TV]* 29
Government Sets Timetable for Economic Reform *[CTK]* 30
Results of Inquiry Into Political Parties' Assets *[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 10 May, etc.]* 31
People's Party Leader Said State Security Agent *[Vienna PROFIL No. 20/14 May]* 32
Accusation Called 'Disinformation' *[CTK]* 32
Vacek on Positive, Negative Aspects of Warsaw Pact *[CTK]* 32

Vacek Calls for 'Leaner' Army *[Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 May]* 33
Finance Minister Outlines Economic Reform *[Bratislava Radio]* 34
Dubcek Views Slovak Separatism, Baltic Situation *[CTK]* 35
Havel's Order on Liberation Anniversary *[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 8 May]* 35
Poll Shows Approval for Economic Measures *[CTK]* 36
Poll Shows Drop in Satisfaction With Government *[LIDOVE NOVINY 12 May]* 36
Soldiers To Vote Freely for First Time 8-9 Jun *[CTK]* 36
Communist Party of Slovakia Election Broadcast *[Prague Radio]* 36
Green Party Election Broadcast *[Prague Radio]* 37
Czechoslovak Socialist Party Briefs Journalists *[CTK]* 38
Public Against Violence Broadcast *[Prague Radio]* 38
Christian Democratic Movement Pro-Environment *[Prague Radio]* 38
PAV Terminates Activity in East Slovak Works *[Prague Radio]* 38
New Slovak Government Daily To Be Issued 15 May *[Bratislava Radio]* 38
Third TV Channel Launched 14 May *[CTK]* 39
Soviet Troop Commission Notes Sliac Contamination *[Prague Radio]* 39
Soviet Troop Withdrawal Proceeds on Schedule *[CTK]* 39
Dubcek Comments on U.S. Visit, Talks *[CTK]* 39
World Bank Mission Begins Operation *[SVOBODNE SLOVO 8 May]* 40
Havel Confers With Palestinian Envoy *[CTK]* 40
Havel Meets Socialist International's Brandt *[CTK]* 40
Labor Cooperation Agreement Signed With UK *[CTK]* 40

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Eppelmann Says Warsaw Pact 'Breaking Up' *[ADN]* 41
Eppelmann Expresses Shame for Nazi Crimes *[BERLINER ALLGEMEINE 11 May]* 41
Eppelmann on USSR Trip, FRG Adviser *[NEUE ZEIT 12 May]* 41
Military Official on NVA After Unification *[ADN]* 41
Shevardnadze's Proposal of Decoupling Viewed *[Pieper in BERLINER ALLGEMEINE 10 May]* 42
Meckel Says No All-German Elections Until '91 *[ADN]* 42
Meckel: Additional Aid Central to State Treaty *[ADN]* 42
Finance Ministers Discuss Monetary Union *[ADN]* 43
Waigel Seeks Exact Budget Data *[ADN]* 43
Talks Adjourn Until 17 May *[Hamburg DPA]* 43
CDU, SPD Plan Merger With Sister Parties *[NEUE ZEIT 8 May]* 43
Establishment of Counterespionage Service Denied *[NEUE ZEIT 11 May]* 43
Training Course for Military Intelligence Held *[ADN]* 44
Ultrarightism Among Young People Said Rising *[BERLINER ALLGEMEINE 7 May]* 44
Police Chief on Neo-Nazi Rally in Neukirchen *[NEUE ZEIT 10 May]* 44
Confidental Document on Trade With Moscow *[Hamburg DIE WELT 11 May]* 45

HUNGARY

Committee Rejects 'Urgency' Motion on Warsaw Pact *[MTI]* 48
Gyorgy Szabad at Discussion on Warsaw Pact Ties *[Budapest Radio]* 48
Assembly To View State Secretaries, Citizenship *[MTI]* 48
National Assembly Sets Issues on Agenda *[MTI]* 49
National Security Committee Discusses Bugging *[MTI]* 49
Assembly's Human Rights Committee Meets *[Budapest Radio]* 49
KDNP Approves MDF Coalition Agreement *[Budapest TV]* 49
Christian Democrats Nominate Government Ministers *[Budapest Radio]* 50
HSP Chairman Nyers Forecasts Future for Left *[Vienna AZ 8 May]* 50
Nyers on HSP Congress, Parliamentary Activity *[NEPSZABADSAG 9 May]* 50
Pozsgay Favors 'Latin-Type' Socialism *[Budapest Radio]* 51
HSP Budapest Party Prepares for Congress *[MTI]* 51
Military Spending Affects Ammunition Supplies *[MTI]* 51
Horvath May Replace Gal as Interior Minister *[Budapest Radio]* 51
Goncz on Presidency, Public Confidence *[MAGYAR NEMZET 5 May]* 52
Goncz on U.S. Aid, USSR Ties, Magyars Abroad *[MTI]* 52
Talks With El Al on Flights for Soviet Jews *[MTI]* 53
Pan-European Journal To Gain Hungarian Edition *[MTI]* 53

POLAND

Mazowiecki on Differences With Walesa *[PAP]* 54
Centrist Forces Reach Agreement, Support Walesa *[PAP]* 54
Sejm Discusses Rents, Real Estate *[PAP]* 54
Council of Ministers Chaired by Mazowiecki *[Warsaw Radio]* 54
Changes in Justice Ministry Advocated *[GAZETA WYBORCZA 10 May]* 55
Local Government Elections Viewed *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 8 May]* 55
Political Parties, Groups, Membership Listed *[POLITYKA 24 Mar]* 56
Unemployment Situation in Lodz Viewed *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 7 May]* 57
Third Polish TV Program Begins Broadcasting *[Warsaw Radio]* 58
Situation at Lithuania Border Crossing Described *[Warsaw Radio]* 58
Minister Hall Meets Polish Emigrants in UK *[PAP]* 58

ROMANIA

Roman on Election Campaign, Market Economy *[Paris LE MONDE 15 May]* 59
Campeanu, Ratiu Not To Withdraw From Elections *[ROMPRES]* 59
'Historical Parties' Not To Boycott Elections *[ROMPRES]* 59
Ratiu Interviewed on Economic, Foreign Policy *[Bucharest Radio]* 59
* Iliescu Voices Support of 'Wise Despot' Idea *[DREPTATEA 26 Apr]* 60
* Iliescu Calling Protesters 'Hooligans' Scored *[DREPTATEA 26 Apr]* 61
* NSF Blamed for Violence, Tension *[DREPTATEA 27 Apr]* 63
* Article 8 of Timisoara Proclamation Upheld *[ROMANIA LIBERA 26 Apr]* 65
Foreign Minister Interviewed on Relations *[Mexico City EXCELSIOR 3 May]* 66
Bucharest City Court on Candidates' Withdrawal *[ROMPRES]* 68
Canadian Observer To Monitor Elections *[ROMPRES]* 69
Diamandescu on Disturbances in University Square *[ROMPRES]* 69
Daily on Dialogue Prospects With Demonstrators *[ADEVARUL 6 May]* 69
Police Ask People To Refrain From False Alarms *[ROMPRES]* 70
Drivers Demonstrate in Bucharest, Timisoara *[ROMPRES]* 70
Planned Transport Workers Strike Called Off *[Bucharest Radio]* 70
Police Report on Retrieved Weapons *[ROMPRES]* 70
Democratic Union of Romanies Holds Conference *[ROMPRES]* 71
Roman Receives Bucharest Enterprise Delegation *[ROMPRES]* 71
DREPTATEA Accused of 'Lying' *[DREPTATEA 28 Apr, etc.]* 71
Bank Creates Strategy To Offer More Credit *[ROMPRES]* 71
Minister on Cernavoda Nuclear Plant *[ROMPRES]* 72
Problems at Plant Said Overcome *[ROMPRES]* 72
Education Minister's Talks in Moscow Viewed *[ROMPRES]* 72
Roman Favors Closer Ties With SFRY *[BORBA 9 May]* 72
Romania Joins Intelsat, Signs Agreement *[ROMPRES]* 74
EEC Foreign Ministry Officials Visit 74
Received by Celac *[ROMPRES]* 74
Meet With Roman *[ROMPRES]* 74
Italian Foreign Minister De Michelis Visits 74
Received by Iliescu, Celac *[ROMPRES]* 74
Holds Talks With Roman *[ROMPRES]* 74
Gives Press Statement *[ROMPRES]* 75
Romania-Israel Economic Association Set Up *[ROMPRES]* 75
Romania-Israel Society Branch Set Up in Iasi *[ROMPRES]* 75

YUGOSLAVIA

Amnesty International Officials Note 'Progress' *[TANJUG]* 76
President Markovic Makes Official Visit to Iraq 76
Talks with Saddam Husayn *[TANJUG]* 76
Meets With Businessmen *[TANJUG]* 76
Visits Power System on Euphrates *[TANJUG]* 77
SFRY, Iraq Discuss Economic Relations *[TANJUG]* 77
Drnovsek Interviewed on European Integration *[TANJUG]* 77

Reviews Last Year in Presidency *[TANJUG]* 78
New SFRY President Jovic Interviewed *[TANJUG]* 78
Mitrovic Addresses Assembly on Economy *[TANJUG]* 82
Kambovski on Reform of Federal Administration *[TANJUG]* 83
Peasant Party Protests Veselinov Initiative *[TANJUG]* 84
LCY Professional Service Plans Changes *[POLITIKA 8 May]* 84
Serbian Presidency Proposes Draft Constitution *[TANJUG]* 84
Serbian Renaissance Movement Clarifies Name *[TANJUG]* 84
Belgrade City Committee LC Discusses Reforms *[Belgrade Radio]* 85
Vojvodina LC President Sipovac Addresses Workers *[Belgrade Radio]* 86
Party To Represent Vojvodina Croats Formed *[Zagreb Radio]* 86
Croatian Parties Denounce Violence at Game *[Zagreb Radio]* 86
Slovene Presidency Proposes Peterle for President *[TANJUG]* 87
New Slovene Assembly Opens Session *[Ljubljana DELO 8 May]* 87
Slovene Liberals Pleased With Elections *[Belgrade Radio]* 87
Bosnian Security Service Chief Briefs Reporters *[BORBA 9 May]* 88
Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Opts for Independence *[TANJUG]* 88
Macedonia's Gosev on LCY's 'Distortion' *[TANJUG]* 89
Montenegro LC Adopts Election Program *[TANJUG]* 89
Montenegrin Party Wants Abolition of Police *[TANJUG]* 89

UN Secretary General De Cuellar Visits

AU1105191990 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 May 90

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 11 May carries a nine-minute report on the arrival in Tirana of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. A reporter describes his arrival at Tirana Airport at 1430 GMT, accompanied by Dona Perez de Cuellar and a number of UN officials. The reporter says that the visitors were welcomed by Albanian Foreign Affairs Minister Reiz Malile; as well as Niko Gjyzari, minister and Council of Ministers secretary general; Education Minister Skender Gjinushi; Llambi Gegprifti, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee; Professor Sofokli Lazri, chairman of the Institute of International Studies; and Bashkim Pitarka, permanent Albanian delegate at the UN General Assembly. Members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

The reporter says that "a number of foreign journalists have also come to Albania" on the occasion of Perez de Cuellar's visit. The reporter says the UN secretary general told reporters: "I am very pleased to have come to Albania at Mr. Malile's invitation." The reporter adds that Perez de Cuellar did not answer any further questions, saying only: "We will have ample opportunity to see and talk to each other."

Javier Perez de Cuellar, the reporter adds, was received by Foreign Affairs Minister Reiz Malile in the late afternoon. Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and visiting UN officials were also present. The reporter says that Reiz Malile welcomed Perez de Cuellar and stressed that Albania had "closely followed his efforts to promote peace throughout the world," adding that "following the current evolution of events in the world, and particularly in Europe, the role of the United Nations grows even more."

Perez de Cuellar reportedly thanked Reiz Malile for the invitation to visit Albania and expressed his appreciation for Albania's efforts as a UN member. He said: "At the same time, I am pleased to take notice of further developments in Albania and its efforts to preserve its independence, which is a sacred cause." He also expressed his pleasure with the fact that he will have "the opportunity to meet President Ramiz Alia and Prime Minister Adil Carcani, with whom I will conduct talks about questions of mutual interest." Javier Perez de Cuellar also expressed his "appreciation for the warm welcome and applause with which I was greeted by the people of Tirana."

Malile Begins Talks

AU1205135390 Tirana ATA in English 0841 GMT 12 May 90

["Negotiations Between Reis Malile and Javier Perez de Cuellar"—ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 11 (ATA)—On May 11 afternoon, negotiations began at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between Reis Malile, foreign minister of Albania and Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN Secretary General.

We, said Reis Malile, wishing welcome to the outstanding guest, consider your presence in Albania as a great honor you pay to our country and at the same time as Albania's respect for the United Nations. We have always followed with very great attention your activity to the good of peace. We hail your great efforts and there is no doubt that not only Albania, but also the other peace-loving countries appreciate your efforts to strengthen the United Nations, to make it more effective and at the same time to overcome the difficult situations in various countries of the world.

We, the Albanian foreign minister pointed out, wholeheartedly wish that the United Nations play an ever more tremendous and effective role. In this context, I congratulate the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for fresh successes in the noble activity for peace and security in the world. Albania is a tiny country, but she never fails to make her modest contribution to the good of peace, in support of the attempts of the Secretary General.

Perez de Cuellar said: I am very happy as Secretary General to visit Albania for the first time, to come here in Tirana. I received the invitation with great pleasure and interest, because I know your efforts to the domain of the UN activity, which covers diversified political, economic problems of nations' community. I deem it my duty and it is my pleasure to say that in the course of my activity I have enjoyed the support of your country, of Albania and yourself, Mr. Minister. All these attempts have the same denominator, peace. They are both to the interest of Europe and the entire world. At the same time I am pleased to be in your country, at a time of gradual evolution of your country to the goals you have set to yourself, to the climate of independence which is precisely yours. It is for these reasons I am happy to meet with President Ramiz Alia and Premier Adil Carcani to talk with them.

I am also interested in explaining the great goals of the United Nations in the political, national, economic, and financial domains, in the first place for the developing countries, and in the social field as the protection of individual, the civil right, human right, that has to do with the respect for the individual. On my arrival here, I am extremely grateful for your hospitality and happy for what I saw. The people encouraged me with applause.

After the negotiations, the Albanian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman, Petraq Pojani, said to the reporters:

The official negotiations between the UN Secretary General and the foreign minister of Albania were conducted in a friendly and constructive spirit. Numerous opinions were exchanged on important problems of the time we are living in and the ever greater cooperation between Albania and the UN, on the role of the United Nations in the further

development and democratization of the international relations to the benefit of peace and security, as well as on the recent developments in Europe.

The foreign minister, Malile, underscored that the visit of the UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Albania is an expression of desire of the latter to consolidate the cooperation with the UN and the consideration Albania has for the Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, for his efforts to the benefit of consolidating the UN role, to peace and security in the world. We evaluate, in particular, he continued, the commitment in and contribution of Mr. Perez de Cuellar to the solution of the regional conflicts. In the recent years, encouraging results are scored which increase the confidence that there are ways and possibilities to overcome the difficult problems the world is faced with at present. Albania tries to render its contribution to the United Nations. In the future, too, it will consolidate the cooperation with this organization, with its organisms and structures. To this end serves also the opening of the United Nations Development Program Office in Albania.

Malile underlined that great changes have taken place in Europe. We wish that the easing of the spirit of blocs and confrontations be reflected also in the UN. Under these conditions, we uphold that the UN role should further strengthen. Albania has already declared that it joins the process of the European cooperation and security and will make its modest contribution to the cause of peace, security, and cooperation. It will develop further relations with the European Community. Albania is for international cooperation, for friendship with all the countries that are for this cooperation and in particular for close friendly relations with the neighbors. Albania maintains normal friendly relations with most of the Balkan countries. Our desire is to develop them in the best way possible with all the countries, in a positive way, in the spirit of cooperation and constructive dialogue. In this context, Albania attaches special importance to the Balkan cooperation, it will continue its commitment in the process of this cooperation, with the aim that the second meeting of the foreign affairs ministers of the Balkan states, to be held in Tirana in October this year, mark a forward step in this process.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar expressed his pleasure to be the first UN Secretary General, who pays an official visit to Albania. He underscored that Albania has always voiced her support for the United Nations Organization and for the actions of the Secretary General himself in favor of peace in Europe and the entire world. The positive developments in Albania, which take place in an accentuated spirit of independence of Albania, are worth hailing. Albania may develop further its close cooperation with the UN, especially its cooperation with its special organizations such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the UN Economic Commission on Europe. The Secretary General pointed out that now the spirit of detaching from the groupings and confrontations is being felt in the United Nations and this is more evident in its main organs such as the General Assembly and the Security Council. He wished the UN efficiency increase further so that at the end of this century and the beginning of the coming century, the world deal more seriously with the global questions worrying the whole of mankind, such as the environmental problems.

De Cuellar Speaks at Dinner

AU1205140890 Tirana ATA in English 0924 GMT 12 May 90

["Official Dinner in Honor of Javier Perez de Cuellar"—ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 12 (ATA)—On May 11, evening, the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, gave an official dinner in honor of the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and guests accompanying him.

Attending the dinner were the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Rita Marko; minister, secretary general of the Council of Ministers, Niko Gjyzari; the minister of education, Skender Gjinushi; the chairman of the Science and Technique Committee, Ajet Ylli; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Llambi Gegprifti; the director of the International Relations Study Institute, Sofokli Lazri, and other comrades. During the dinner, Reis Malile and Javier Perez de Cuellar exchanged toasts:

Distinguished Mr. Secretary General of the UN and Mrs. De Cuellar,

Distinguished guests,

With a feeling of a particular pleasure, allow me, on behalf of the Albanian Government, to wish to your Excellency, to Mrs. De Cuellar, and to the other guests accompanying you, welcome to our country, expressing at the same time our high consideration for your noble activity in strengthening the role of the UN world organization in which the permanent aspirations of the peoples for freedom, independence, and progress, for international peace and security, have increasingly converged.

Your commitment to confronting the present-day global acute issues such as regional conflicts and questions of disarmament, economic and social problems, problems of human rights, of the democratization of international relations, of environmental protection, etc., has enabled the United Nations to play an increasingly important role, which responds to the goals and aspirations of the peoples.

The fact that the UN is seriously dealing with very important issues related with the destiny of mankind testifies to the efforts in quest of as just and rational solutions as possible in line with the interests of international community.

Since its admission to the UN, 35 years ago, the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania has devoted due attention to it and has constantly pronounced itself for the increase of its efficiency. The universal character of the UN itself allows for the possibility to convert it into a center where the endeavors of the states to strengthen international cooperation and peace are harmonized.

In this context, and under the current political conditions, your significant words, Mr. Secretary General, that the UN member states "... Have jointly decided to eliminate war and to strengthen peace relying on justice and international law, to observe equality in the rights of nations, be they big or small, to further advance social progress, to protect human rights, and to use the UN as a center of the harmonization of their activities, in the interest of these common goals," assume special value.

From the the [word repeated as received] rostrum of the United Nations, as a member state, the PSR of Albania has offered sincere friendship and international cooperation to all the peoples and countries fighting for freedom, independence, and progress. Through its presence and activity in the United Nations, our country has expressed its independent position on important international issues, convinced that an open and constructive debate is also an obligation which stems from its being member of the United Nations. Albania has openly aired its opinions, with the sincere desire to serve the cause of peace and security in the best way possible.

Your visit to Albania, Mr. Secretary General, is taking place at a time when important events are occurring in the world and the European arena, in particular. They are associated with new factors and trends toward easing of the spirit of bloc confrontation. These developments have strengthened the feeling of the reaffirmation of independence and national identity, and are leading, apart from others, to the unification of Germany, as a right which belongs to the German nation. They have brought about the upset of the existing balances, leading to the outline of a new countenance of Europe. In another light are the questions of security and cooperation on the continent being presented, too. Albania is for the relaxation of tension, for genuine security, for the enhancement of the spirit of confidence, understanding, and mutual cooperation, for peaceful active coexistence, hence the desire expressed by our country to participate in the process of European cooperation and security, as well as in the meetings scheduled to be held.

A process of cooperation has already been initiated in the Balkan region, as well. In this regard, we try to make our own contribution, convinced that the positive moves for the consolidation of peace and cooperation in the Balkans are in correlation and inseparable from the processes of the security on the continent. We express our confidence that, through concerted efforts by all the Balkan states, our peninsula will not lag behind either, but will keep pace with the positive processes and those of democratization of international relations. It is with this predisposition that we shall work for the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries to be held in Tirana in October this year. Of value is also the other regional initiative, that of the Adriatic, to which our country has adhered, too, which will contribute to the ecological protection and the extension of fruitful cooperation among the participating parties in various fields.

Mr. Secretary General,

You have come to our country at a time when the People's Assembly has just adopted very important decisions concerning the further deepening of the all-round democratization of the economic and social life and which are directly connected with the perfection and democratization of the economic mechanism and of legislation. The adopted measures intend to create even more favorable conditions for a vigorous socioeconomic development in the benefit of raising the well-being of the people, of the protection of the rights of citizens, of progress and promotion of cooperation of Albania.

Mr. Secretary General,

This year, the United Nations completes 45 years of its founding. It is our desire, and along with it our wish, that the United Nations, this world organization of a lofty prestige, go to this historic anniversary with a positive balance-sheet and open the way toward the solution of thorny issues related to the destiny of mankind and accomplish its mission in conformity with the charter. By way of conclusion, allow me to assure you, that Albania, even though a tiny country, will always be an active member of the United Nations, which will not spare its resolute support to the strengthening of the UN role in the interest of peace, security, and progress.

Allow me, distinguished guests, to raise a toast:

To the United Nations.

To the health of the Secretary General and Mrs. De Cuellar.

To all the guests who have honored us in this friendly dinner.

Mr. Minister, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen,

I too, Mr. Minister, want to cordially thank you for your warm hospitality. My visits to various member countries of the organization, my contacts with their soil and inhabitants are for me the best way to understand their aspirations and needs. My stay in Albania provides me the possibility to closely get to know the reality of an insufficiently known country and to understand better what it could wait from us, at a time when the relations among states and communities develop rapidly.

In order to characterize the new type of international relations at present, some have applied the term "deideologization". Nevertheless, even if the democratic ideal in the meaning power of the people, is already largely shared, there are striking differences of concepts regarding the means to attain it. [sentence as received]

But contrary to what one might still notice recently the divergences of opinion, belief, and even of ideology are no longer generally conceived with terms of rivalries, opposition, and even domination. Hence, they are not turned into hindrances to the international cooperation aimed at the common good, that is peace and progress.

Hence, today we notice a multilateral development and no country wants to remain outside it. On her part, Albania already actively cooperates with the Balkan states and manifests its intention to play a greater role in both European and world scene. The United Nations Organization, whose effectiveness depends on the cooperation among all its members, rejoices too much over this fact at a time when the world is coping with universal problems whose solution requires the participation and unity of all the nations.

Albania, in fact, is member of the United Nations since December 14, 1955. Closely attached to its freedom and independence, which she has won through a centuries-long struggle, she did not hesitate to become member of an organisation which was set up on the equality among states and on the scrupulous observation of their sovereignty. Appealing for cooperation, the organisation calls for mutually beneficial cooperation of the members. Albania, too, benefits in this respect and we rejoice over the fact that particularly the United Nations Development programme makes its aid to the domain, so vital nowadays, of informatics and in that of the wine production for which your country has major natural possibilities.

I am equally happy to notice that Albania takes an ever broader participation in the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe and especially in the programmes this commission has worked out in the field of energy, statistics, and transport. If you wish, this organism is ready to give its support on the threshold of the energy ministers' meeting of the Balkan peninsula in Tirana. As far as I know, the second meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries will be held in your capital in Autumn this year. I wish you full success, in advance, in this activity.

As you remarked during the last session of the UN General Assembly, Mister Minister, the economic and the political relations are actually closely linked with one another. The UN, which during the last two years has scored political successes in the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan, and recently in Namibia and Central America, has devoted an extraordinary session for further development through cooperation. The essence of this session stands on the observation of the right of every man to live, which constitutes the essence of the human rights.

Nevertheless, experience shows that the human rights are inseparable and the economic and social rights cannot be separated from the enjoyment of the individual rights. Therefore, the UN expects that tolerance noticed in the inter-state relations will be fostered by the respect of national minorities and of the individual. Being convinced that such a thing is valuable both for peace and progress of the nations, the United Nations Organisation would fail to carry out its mission had it made no efforts so that its members share the same conviction.

Hence, the decision the Albanian Government has adopted recently to give new orientations to its activity and on this basis to undertake reforms, whose importance is noticed by all, is welcomed by the nations' community.

On my part, I notice with pleasure that Albania, a country which safeguards its independence at any cost, is engaging in a policy which will create it the possibility to take an active part in the construction of a united Europe and based on the great principles of the United Nations' Charter: mutual respect, justice, peace, and protection of the human rights.

Hence, wishing that faith in the human dignity proclaimed in the preface of the United Nations' Charter increase, I invite you, Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, to toast to the health of our host Mr. Reis Malile and his wife, to the economic and social progress of Albania, respecting its national identity, and to the success of the international cooperation practised by the United Nations organization.

Alia, Carcani Meet De Cuellar

AU1205213090 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 12 May 90

[Unattributed report: "Meetings and Activities by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Tirana"]

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium received UN General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar on 12 May at 1600 GMT.

Comrade Ramiz thanked Mr. Perez de Cuellar for his visit to our country, which is a special honor to Albania and her people, all the more so in view of his efforts for peace and to find suitable ways to overcome various crises and conflicts. Comrade Ramiz Alia said that Mr. Perez de Cuellar will always enjoy the support of the Albanian Government in these efforts.

During the open and friendly meeting, during which they discussed a number of problems pertaining to the present-day international situation, Comrade Ramiz Alia mentioned to the UN secretary general some problems of our country's domestic and foreign policy, which were also reflected in the 10th Albanian Workers Party Central Committee plenum and in the decisions of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In the construction of our state and society, as well as of our policy, we are guided by socialist ideas, by the lessons that we draw from our national history,from our realistic knowledge of Albania's special conditions as a small country, and from its geo-strategic position. Socialism, as far as we are concerned, is not a single

model or practice. That is why we have said that it is impossible to judge Albania against the socialist name or experience [of other countries], as is being done at times, and even less by the practice of others.

We are a friendly country and wish to live in friendship with others. We do not claim the right to dictate our policy or ideology to others, nor do we wish to impose our economic model on others. We do not aim to exploit anyone, nor to arrange the world in the way we would like. Our only goal is to ensure that our citizens live in freedom in a free country, that they have work, that they can educate themselves, that they can live with each other in harmony and without quarrels, conflicts, differences, and privileges arising from national origins or social status.

We are convinced that only free people can create and build a new life, that only free people can cooperate in a friendly and peaceful manner with other peoples. Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, has changed considerably within a relatively short time. No comparison can be made with the past. Those who do not know Albania and criticize its development forget that to arrive where we are now, we have had to make many sacrifices and accept many privations, tightening our belts. The generation that made the war and the revolution accepted the sacrifices consciously, because they wanted a better future for their children, they wanted to give them education and to build an economy that would meet basic needs and guarantee their freedom and independence. Under Albania's conditions, these transformations could not have taken place without a centralized leadership and without a tight discipline. This could not have failed to be accompanied also by some privations of various natures.

With the country's growing strength, the elevation of standards, and the development of education and culture, the democratic aspect was gradually strengthened and the disciplinary centralism dictated by the need for the country's essential development was relaxed. This process, which was guided by the Albanian Workers Party led by Enver Hoxha, has taken place naturally and the people were conscious of all this. If this were not so, our state power could not have remained standing for one single day. We have continually introduced changes in conformity with the country's stage of development. The changes that are being made now, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say, follow the same dialectical consistency. Every change being made, the strengthening of democracy, the increased self-initiative of the masses, could not have come by themselves nor could they have been imposed by laws or decrees. They have to do with traditions, the level of material and economic development, culture, education, and so forth.

Albania has chosen its own road of development, its own way toward democratization. We are few in numbers and need a strong unity. We need unity and cannot tolerate divisions in the same way that a larger country can. I think it would be absurd to recommend the French or English model of democracy to another country. The English Parliament is hundreds of years old, ours not even 50.

Speaking about the question of peace and security, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that the problem of security and the avoidance of war and conflicts has been, and continues to be, a problem concerning everyone. This is the reason why the United Nations was created. After World War II, the road followed by mankind to achieve security have been marked by many ups and downs. Various blocs and alliances were created. Some countries came under the umbrellas of this or that superpower, and so forth. Rivalries and conflicts erupted throughout the world. The lesson is that it is impossible to achieve security for some countries unless there is security for all. It is now becoming increasingly more obvious to all that the mentality of blocs and closed alliances does not lead to general security. This is obvious in Europe, as well as elsewhere. The United Nations is making an especially important contribution to the consolidation of this concept. He went on to say that, in this context, it is impossible to achieve security without economic cooperation, without economic development for all. If wealth is accumulated by one side only in the world, while the other side grows poorer, conflicts and quarrels will arise and it will be impossible to achieve security. If life has shown that security and peace cannot be achieved through alliances and blocs of various kinds, it has also shown that it cannot be achieved without the development of poorer and more backward countries.

At one time, it was believed that development could be achieved through credits, but the experience was negative. Credits led to debts. Poor countries became poorer. It could not have been otherwise. Credits were in many respects an economic aspect of the arms race. The big powers and the superpowers wanted the recipient countries to be tied up and to be easier prey for economic and military exploitation. The creditors were not concerned about the development of the poorer countries. At the same time, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say, it must be said that it is impossible to have security and economic cooperation without independent, sovereign, and equal countries. It must be accepted that only free, independent, and sovereign countries can guarantee genuine cooperation, not only in their own interest but also in the general interest.

As to the question of European security, we believe, and we held this opinion before, that the concept of European security must change a lot. Contrary to the security of the blocs, as it used to be, it must be changed into general security for sovereign countries, in which everyone's originality and identity is preserved. If the so-called right of the big powers to interfere in other peoples' affairs, to counsel them, to set norms of behavior for them, and to dictate how they should regulate their own domestic life, continues like before, then we will not have security but will return to where we were before. We believe that the responsibility of the big powers in protecting general peace and security, which is

also acknowledged by the UN Charter, also imposes an obligation on them, which must be accompanied by a democratization of international relations, the establishment of full equality between various countries. Big powers must be extremely sensible with regard to the rights of others, particularly the medium-sized and smaller countries. The road of blocs, interference, and diktat leads to the rivalries and confrontations that cause so much suffering. We must, all of us, draw lessons from this negative experience.

Comrade Ramiz dwelt particularly on the Balkan problems. Generally, he said, the problems in this peninsula have ancient roots. The peoples of the Balkans have lived under the Ottoman Empire for five centuries. When independent states were created, they quarreled about territorial ambitions, each one seeking to grab more. These quarrels were further inflamed by the interference of the big powers, which set the peoples of this region against each other. The rivalries and confrontations between the blocs after World War II have also left their negative mark. Unfortunately, instead of leading in the direction of cooperation, the changes that have occurred recently in the region have led to exacerbated nationalist ideologies. This is a new misfortune for the peoples of the Balkans.

We believe that the problems of the Balkans can be solved, not through quarrels and confrontation, but through friendship and cooperation. The peoples of the Balkans have ancient common interests, but it would be to everyone's good if new common interests were to be created, opening the way to conditions for the intensification of cooperation and the consolidation of peace. These new common interests could be found through the strengthening of economic, cultural, and human contacts, and through the acceptance of a code of good-neighborliness and security in the Balkans, through the strengthening of regional cooperation within the context of European security, and so forth. This is the angle from which we view the Balkan problems, Comrade Ramiz went on to say. We are very sad about the quarrels that have currently erupted in Yugoslavia, those between Hungary and Romania, between Turkey and Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, and so forth. If we begin to cooperate, all this could be overcome. They cannot be overcome by blaming one another, by accusing one another, by passing sentence on one another.

Speaking about European problems, Comrade Ramiz informed Mr. Perez de Cuellar that we have decided to join the process of security and cooperation in Europe. However, he added, we will need time to prepare, a transitory period, during which we will acquaint ourselves with the various documents and practices, with the various legal procedures involved. Meanwhile, we would like to participate in the meetings on European security and cooperation and believe that we will meet with the understanding of other participants with regard to the aforementioned questions.

In his remarks, Perez de Cuellar thanked Comrade Ramiz for the warm and cordial meeting. I am very pleased to have come to your country and to have been received by yourself and other top personalities. Meanwhile, allow me to thank you for the constant support of your country for our organization in resolving various political, economic, and social problems.

I think, Mr. Perez de Cuellar added, that it is important that you should have confidence in me, as secretary general, as previously. Meanwhile, I would like to point out that we do need, particularly, political support. I would like to thank you for your political support, including that given through your foreign minister.

The meeting was also attended by our foreign minister, Reiz Malile, Mr. Perez de Cuellar's collaborators, and Bashkim Pitarka, our permanent UN representative.

Before meeting Mr. Perez de Cuellar, Comrade Ramiz Alia, People's Assembly Presidium chairman, met foreign journalists and correspondents who have come to cover the visit of UN Secretary General Mr. Perez de Cuellar in Albania.

Greeting them, Comrade Ramiz Alia said: I have great sympathy for journalists because they are the first who inform their public about important world events. [passage indistinct] Answering a question about relations with Greece, Comrade Ramiz answered: Good, but they could be even better. [passage indistinct]

Concerning relations on England, Comrade Ramiz answered an English journalist's question: This depends on England.

With Yugoslavia, Comrade Ramiz said in answer to another question, relations should be better than they are. In my speech to the 10th plenum, I proposed a dialogue. We are ready.

Comrade Ramiz then wished the journalists success in their work.

This morning, Comrade Adil Carcani, Council of Ministers Chairman, received UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and those accompanying him.

Welcoming the honored visitors, Comrade Adil Carcani, in the name of the Albanian Government and of all the Albanian people, who have shown great interest in the visit, expressed his belief that the visit will achieve its purpose so that Albania's relations with the United Nations will be further developed.

Thanking Comrade Adil Carcani for the reception, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said that these meetings with top personalities will strengthen the links between the United Nations and Albania, in addition to strengthening the UN Charter and the Declaration on Human Rights, which is the foundation of this world organization.

During their discussion, Comrade Adil Carcani spoke about the UN's contribution in resolving numerous international problems. We have always been and continue to be in favor of resolving all questions in a spirit of debate, understanding, and constructive dialogue. Comrade Carcani also assured Mr. Perez de Cuellar that the Albanian Government and people will give him full support in carrying out his mission as secretary general and in his efforts for peace and progress.

He then acquainted Mr. Perez de Cuellar with our people's struggles for freedom and independence, their contribution in World War II, and their efforts for the country's reconstruction in conformity with the teachings of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrade Adil Carcani went on to say that we are, nevertheless, aware of the fact that we still have a lot to do in the direction of the country's economic and social development. During this period, he went on, we have made changes in many fields in conformity with the stages of our development. However, we are not indifferent to events and developments in the world and, especially, in Europe.

He also acquainted Mr. Perez de Cuellar with the recent changes in the economic mechanism and in the field of legislation, as well as in the field of foreign relations. This was outlined by Comrade Ramiz Alia at the 10th party plenum, and the government presented a number of bills to the People's Assembly, which approved them. We are convinced, Comrade Adil Carcani said, that these changes will also influence our economic relations with foreign countries, as well as with the UN economic bodies.

He then acquainted Mr. Perez de Cuellar with our government's foreign policy, saying that it is in favor of good relations with all those desiring our friendship, as well as about Albania's diplomatic relations with various countries, stressing also the wish to establish diplomatic relations with the United States and the Soviet Union. Albania is trying particularly to establish mutual cooperation and friendship, especially with neighboring countries.

Thanking Adil Carcani for his remarks on the United Nations and himself, Perez de Cuellar said that he will continue to involve himself as secretary general in those wars and tension that still exist. He then mentioned some economic problems facing developing countries, East-West and South-North relations, stressing the need for international solidarity to ensure that all countries may not only live in peace but may also narrow their economic differences. Another problem that concerns my organization and myself, he stated, is the problem of foreign debts, including those of some countries like Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and others. The problem is that the peoples of these countries should not suffer from their effect. In this connection, Mr. Perez de Cuellar went on to say, I would like to express my pleasure at the fact that your country is not affected by this problem, in the same way that it is not affected by other problems such as terrorism, drug abuse, infectious diseases, and so forth.

Saying that he was following Albania's efforts to speed its development and to intensify its foreign relations with great interest, Mr. Perez de Cuellar added: I would like to point out that all this has been welcomed by international public opinion. The United Nations, he went on, is prepared to contribute to your economic and social development and progress. I personally, he said, will make my contribution toward this end. This was also the case with [UN Development Program Administrator William] Draper's recent visit to your country, and this applies also to other UN officials and experts who will come to your country. I gave this assurance also to your foreign minister, yesterday. As soon as I return to New York, Mr. Perez de Cuellar concluded, I will take care of the further contribution of the United Nations to Albania, to its accelerated socioeconomic development, and to the involvement of various UN bodies in the service of your country's progress.

The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. It was also attended by Niko Gjyzari, Council of Ministers secretary general ; Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Muhamet Kapllani; and permanent representative UN Bashkim Pitarka.

Further on Carcani-De Cuellar Meeting

AU1305131990 Tirana ATA in English 0847 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Tirana, May 12 (ATA)—The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, received in the seat of the Council of Ministers the secretary general of the United Nations Organization, Javier Perez de Cuellar and the persons accompanying him.

Attending the reception were the minister, secretary general of the Council of Ministers, Niko Gjyzari; the deputy foreign minister Muhamet Kapllani, and the permanent representative of the PSR of Albania in the UNO, Bashkim Pitarka.

At the beginning Comrade Adil Carcani wished welcome to Javier Perez de Cuellar in the name of the Albanian Government and expressed his pleasure for this meeting. Allow me, he said, to express the feelings of friendship of our people who have expected with special interest your visit to our country. We are fully confident that this visit will justify its aim so that the relations of our country with the UNO, relations which have to do with the questions of international cooperation, with the problems of preserving peace and security, develop and strengthen even more. Albania, as an active member of the United Nations Organization since it was admitted, through your visit, renders its modest contribution to the solution of all the broad and all-sided problems, which the UNO treats of continuously in the context of its charter.

Throughout, Javier Perez de Cuellar said on his part, I would like to thank the Albanian Government for the invitation to visit your country. This is the first visit of a secretary general of the United Nations Organization. I have the honour to be the first visitor as secretary general and I am convinced that my visit, the contacts with Your Excellency, with President Ramiz Alia, with the Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile, will contribute to the consolidation of the relations between the United Nations and Albania, in the major framework of the UN Charter, the Declaration on Human Rights, which are two major documents and make up the philosophy of our world organization. I would like to say that since the year you were admitted to the United Nations Organization, many years ago, you have contributed continuously to our efforts. We too want to contribute to your development and to encourage your Government in its revived efforts, to accelerate the development of your country in all aspects, political, economic and social.

Javier Perez de Cuellar thanked Comrades Adil Carcani for the very pleasant reception extended to him.

After the meeting of the chairman of Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani with the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Petraq Pojani spoke at a press conference with the journalists on the content of the negotiations conducted on this occasion.

Premier Adil Carcani, he said, appreciated the UN efforts to solve the most important problems of the time through constructive debate. In this context he evaluated the role of the UN secretary general, who with patience and political realism has guided important debates, and the UNO was able to contribute to the solution or easing of such problems, as those of Iran-Iraq, Namibia, Western Sahara, the problems of Middle East, Palestine etc.

The Albanian premier, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said further on, emphasized that Albania will continue to resolutely support these efforts made by the secretary general and, in general, to make its contribution to the problems treated of by the UN secretary general. The Premier Adil Carcani briefed the UN secretary general on the history full of sacrifices of the Albanian people in defence of its independence and national identity, on the socioeconomic development during these last four decades to overcome the centuries-long backwardness, on our multibranched industry and the continuous positive transformations of Albania.

The Albanian premier, the spokesman continued, underscored that irrespective of the hitherto achievements, Albania has a lot to do in the future to respond to the stage of its development, but also to the international circumstances. In this context, he pointed out that recently the People's Assembly issued a series of decrees and passed laws sanctioning several changes in the economic-social life of the country, in accordance with the ideas expressed by Comrade Ramiz Alia at the 10th plenum of the party CC [Central Committee].

Of special importance amongst these decisions and laws, in the economic plane, are those that have to do with the enhancement of the initiative and self-activity, self-financing of the productive enterprises so that to make the workers and people ever more interested in augmenting production and introducing new technologies. Comrade Adil Carcani underscored that in the course of life the Albanian Government, constantly following the application of these important measures, in the future too will bear in mind to make positive changes to the socioeconomic development of the country. Albania realizes the international cooperation through various forms and it will further promote in this framework even the links with United Nations organisms and agencies. The Albanian premier appreciated certain moments of Albania's foreign policy, her predisposition to develop relations with all countries, meeting friendship with friendship, including here also those with the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. In particular, Albania devotes special attention to the relations with the neighbouring countries which will further promote in the future, to the Balkan cooperation, strengthening of the spirit of understanding and confidence, the development, besides the cooperation in the Balkan framework, of the Adriatic initiative as well.

The UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the foreign ministry spokesman said further on, voiced his assessment on Albania's close cooperation with the United Nations, on its constant contribution to this organisation. Speaking of the difficulties the United Nations Organisation is faced with, Perez de Cuellar pointed out that despite the existence of encouraging tendencies towards easing of tension in East-West relations, such a dialogue between North and South is still lacking. It is impossible that the developed countries enjoy their flourishing if the developing countries suffer. Referring to the problem of debts existing in many developing countries, including here also the countries near by Albania, the secretary general voiced his satisfaction over the fact that Albania does not suffer from such a problem. We, he said, closely follow in the United Nations, the questions of human rights, terrorism, drug addiction, contagious diseases. Albania is not addicted of. [sentence as received] At the same time, we follow closely the problems of environment's pollution, which no one can escape. The UN secretary general stressed that as an old friend of Albania he has followed closely and with pleasure all the steps made by Albania to accelerate her development. The measures adopted with farsightedness, wisdom and generosity by the Albanian Government include also these developments as the broad cooperation with the international community, including its participation in the European cooperation and security and in other directions. He underlined that the United Nations Organisation will further develop close relations with Albania.

Reception Held for De Cuellar

AU1305132590 Tirana ATA in English 0917 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Tirana, May 13 (ATA)—On occasion of the visit the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, is paying to our country, Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, gave a reception at the Palace of Brigades.

Attending were working people and leaders of educational, scientific and cultural institutions, deputies, representatives of social organizations and other guests.

Attending were also Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania; Rita Marko, vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Manush Myftiu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nexhmije Hoxha, chairwoman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania; Petro Dode, chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly; Foto Cami, chairman of the Permanent Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly; Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Llambi Gegprifti, chairman of the Executive Committee of Tirana District People's Council; members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of the Government.

Attending were also heads of the diplomatic corps accredited in Albania.

Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted those present.

In the course of the reception, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, toasts were raised to the further strengthening of the relations between Albania and the United Nations Organization.

De Cuellar Comments on Talks

AU1305132190 Tirana ATA in English 0909 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Tirana, May 13 (ATA)—In the course of his stay in Tirana,the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, with his wife and the guests accompanying him visited on May 12 the Museum of National History where they were received by the director of the History Institute, Selami Pulaha. Here they got acquainted with the history of our people in centuries, with their struggle for freedom and independence, and with the work for the country's construction. Perez de Cuellar, being a connoisseur of history and archaeology, was particularly interested in objects and documents of various periods of our history, in the culture of Arbers [inhabitants of mediaeval Albania], in the garments, relics and ornaments inherited from the Illyrians, etc.

He wrote in the visitors' book: "I visited with interest and pleasure the Museum of National History which acquainted us in a didactic way with the important development of the Albanian people, always loyal to their independence and devotion to their identity."

In front of the Museum of National History, Perez de Cuellar was greeted by inhabitants of the capital.

In the afternoon, Perez de Cuellar went to the Kruje town. There he visited the "Gjergj Kastriot Scanderbeg" Historic Museum. He was received by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kruje District People's Council, Petraq Kalemi. Through the exhibits, documents, works of art displayed in this museum, they got acquainted with the struggles of the Albanian people under the leadership of our national hero, Gjergj Kastriot Scanderbeg, for the freedom of the country. At the end of the visit Perez de Cuellar said: "We visited this fortress and magnificent museum which pays homage to the great Albanian hero, Scanderbeg."

In these visits he was accompanied by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and by the permanent representative of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania in UNO, Bashkim Pitarka.

Leaving the Kruje Museum, Mr. Perez de Cuellar answered to some questions put by the reporters.

My talk with Mr. Adil Carcani, he said among others answering these questions, was very interesting and successful. We agreed on all the problems we discussed. I stress once again that I consider my visit to Albania interesting and very successful. I uphold that the reforms the Albanians have initiated are not accelerated but a continuous process. I am convinced that this process will be further promoted and it will lead the country towards a modern society, in the interest of the Albanian people themselves. The measures adopted in the recent times in Albania are very good. I am confident in the achievements the Albanian people will attain in the future, I am confident in the successes they will attain.

'Friendly Talk' With Alia

AU1305140090 Tirana ATA in English 0921 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Tirana, May 13 (ATA)—On May 12, afternoon, Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, received at the seat of the People's Assembly Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and the guests accompanying him. Attending were Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs, Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Kristaq Rama, member of this Presidium.

Comrade Ramiz Alia had a warm and friendly talk with Javier Perez de Cuellar.

He wished welcome to the distinguished guest and voiced his satisfaction over this meeting, stressing that he considered his visit to Albania very important.

The UN secretary general, Perez De Cuellar, said: "I am very glad to meet with you and I thank you for the warm and cordial reception and I deem it an honour to be received by you and by the top Albanian personalities. I

also thank you for your constant support to the United Nations organizations for solving various problems."

Following the reception the Foreign Ministry spokesman of the PSR of Albania, Petraq Pojani, distributed to the reporters a summary from the talk of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the reception.

First of all, Comrade Ramiz Alia thanked Mr. De Cuellar for the visit he is paying to our country, which he considered a special honour for Albania and its people.

He highly appreciated the wisdom, solicitude of Mr. De Cuellar in favour of peace not only within the UN walls, but also through his efforts to find out the appropriate ways to overcome different crises and conflicts. He said that Mr. De Cuellar will always enjoy the support of the Albanian Government for the completion of his noble mission .

In the course of the open and friendly talk that focused on many problems of the present international situation, Comrade Ramiz Alia briefed the UN secretary general on some problems of the internal and foreign policy of our country, that were reflected also in the proceedings of the 10th plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and in the decisions adopted by the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Comrade Ramiz Alia stated that in building our state, our society, in drafting our policy, we are guided by socialist ideas, by the lessons drawn from our national history, by the realistic recognition of Albania's specific conditions as a tiny country with a small population, by its geostrategic position .

For us socialism is neither a unique model, nor a unique practice. That is why, as we have said, one cannot give judgement on Albania proceeding from its name or its socialist experience, which by some people are often described as unique, or even less so proceeding from others' practices, also described as socialist.

Albania is a peace-loving country and we want to live in friendship with all. We do not intend to impose on others either our policy, or our ideology, or any economic model. We do not intend to exploit anyone, nor to arrange the world to our liking.

Our sole aim is that our nationals live free in a free country, have a job, learn and acquire education, enjoy medical assistance, live in harmony, without feuds, conflicts, differentiation and privileges, coming from national pertaining or social position.

We are convinced that only free individuals can create and build a new life, only free individuals may cooperate with the other peoples in a peaceful and friendly way.

Albania has carried out many transformations within a short period of time. Our growth is tremendous as compared to the stage we started from. Those who do not know Albania and criticise it for its development forget that we have had to make sacrifices and accumulate numerous means with a tightened belt in order to reach the present stage of development.

The generation that launched the war, the revolution, accepted to make sacrifices, in a conscious way because it wanted to build the future for its children, to educate them, to build an economy that would satisfy their major needs and guarantee their freedom and independence.

For the conditions of Albania these major transformations, could not have been made without a centralized direction and strict discipline.This could not fail to be accompanied also by certain privations and limitations of a varied character.

Parallel with the consolidation of the country, the raising of the well-being, the development of culture and education, the democratic aspect was gradually accentuated, while centralism and rigorous discipline, imposed by indispensable accumulation for the development of the country, has weakened. Guided by the Party of Labour of Albania, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, this process was carried out in a natural way and the people were aware of it. Otherwise, our state power could not have existed even for a day.

Time and again we have made changes responding to the country's development. The present changes, too, corroborate this dialectic consequence. Any change, the consolidation of democracy, increased initiative of the masses, do not come about spontaneously or by decrees, they are related to tradition, to the level of the material-economic development, to culture and education, etc.

Each country has its own process of development, its own way of democratization. As a small people, we need to have a strong unity. We should have unity and we cannot accept splits, as it may be the case with a big country. I think it would be absurd to recommend the French or English pattern of democracy to any country. The British Parliament has been created hundreds of years ago. With us, for instance, it was created less than 50 years ago and in what conditions.

Dwelling upon the question of peace, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that the question of people's security and avoiding war and conflicts has been and is a concern for all. It was for this reason that the UN too was created.

Since the end of the war to date, finding the ways of security has passed through numerous vicissitudes. Different blocs and alliances were created, some were put under the tutelage of the one or the other superpower, and so on. This did not lead to security of peace but it intensified rivalries and conflicts in the four corners of the globe. It resulted that there can be no security only for some, if there is nonsecurity for all.

The concept that a general security cannot be reached with the mentality of closed blocs and alliances is gaining strength, and this is something good. This is evident in

Europe and other zones, and the UNO too is making a special contribution to consolidating this concept.

As to this question, he added that there can be no security without economic cooperation, without the development of all countries from the economic point of view. If wealth will be accumulated in one side of the world, and poverty in the other, then conflicts and quarrels will break out and security cannot be achieved. If life proved that security cannot be reached through closed blocs and alliances, new ways should be found, for economic cooperation too, so that it leads to the general development of the poor and backward countries. Once it was thought that development would be achieved through credits, but the experience was negative. Credits created debts, the poor countries got worse. And it could not happen otherwise. From many points of view credits were the economic aspect of the armaments' race. The big powers and the superpowers wanted these countries tied up, they wanted to exploit them economically and militarily. What the creditors aimed at was not the development of the poor.

At the same time it should be said that there can be no security and economic cooperation without independent, sovereign and equal countries. It should be admitted that the free, independent and sovereign countries alone can guarantee a genuine cooperation not only in their own interest but also in the general interest. As far as European security is concerned we uphold, and this has been our view even before, that now its conception should change considerably: It should be transformed from a mutual security of blocs, as it was before, into a general security of sovereign countries, which preserves the identity and originality of each. If the so-called right of the big powers to interfere into the others' affairs, to give instructions, to define ways of conduct, to dictate on how to arrange the inner life is still maintained, then there will be no security, and we shall get back to our previous state.

We think that the responsibility of the big powers to safeguard general peace and security, recognized also by the United Nations Charter, is also a great obligation for them which must be accompanied with a democratization of international relations, with the establishment of a complete equality among different countries. The big powers should have a great sensibility towards the others' rights, especially towards medium and small-sized countries. Through blocs, interferences and dictates, they brought about rivalries and confrontations the peoples suffered from. All should draw lessons from this negative experience.

Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt in particular upon the Balkan problems. In general, he said, there are old problems in this peninsula. The Balkan peoples have lived 500 years under the Ottoman Empire. When independent states were created, they quarrelled on who would gain more for itself. Adding to the quarrels were the interference of big powers, which set the peoples of this region against one another. The confrontations and rivalries of the blocs after the World War II have also left their ominous trails. The bad thing is that the changes which took place in this region in recent times are leading towards the strengthening of nationalist ideologies instead of leading towards cooperation. This is a new misfortune for the peoples of the Balkans.

We think that the Balkan problems can be solved not through quarrels and confrontations, but through friendship and cooperation. The Balkan peoples have ancient common interests. But it would be good to create new common interests which would open up the road and create the conditions for the intensification of cooperation and the preservation of peace. These new joint interests might have been the strengthening of economic, cultural and human relations, the establishment of a code of good neighbourliness and security in the Balkans, the promotion of regional cooperation in the context of the European security, etc.

It is from this angle that we view the Balkan problems, he said, the cooperation in the Balkans as well as the existing feuds. We are very sorry for the feuds that have flared up in Yugoslavia nowadays, for those between Romania and Hungary, between Bulgaria and Turkey, Greece and Turkey, etc. These can be overcome by cooperation. They cannot be overcome by trials "Who was guilty;" "Who did this;" "Who is the first;" etc. [sentence as received]

Speaking about the European problems Comrade Ramiz Alia said to Mr. De Cuellar that we have decided to join in the processes of European Security and Cooperation.

But, he added, we would need a preparatory or transitory period of time to get acquainted with the numerous documents and acts that have been adopted and the existing practices of the implementation of various obligations, and what is more important, with the preparations for the completion of the legal procedures necessary for this unification.

Meanwhile we would like to participate in some way or another in the meetings on the European Security and Cooperation, hoping that proceeding from the above mentioned conditions, we would find the understanding and support of the participating states.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman also informed that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar thanked the President Ramiz Alia for the full expose on the Albanian concept on freedom, independence, the development of Albania, the relations with the other states, the international cooperation, cooperation with the United Nations, Europe, etc. Your conception, he said, coincides with my opinions, it complies with the principles of the United Nations on the question of peace, international security and solidarity that the nations should display. Nowadays, the UN secretary general underlined, interdependency in the world has become inevitable.

The neighbour should by all means think of the neighbour, the developed nations should think of the developing countries. The world today is facing major political problems calling for (?sincere) political willingness for their solution. There are economic problems requiring all-round efforts for their solution. I greatly rejoice over the fact that Albania has no debts whatsoever. At present the nations are facing social problems, human rights problems. Efforts are being made (?in directions) so as to find a solution to them. Finally there is also a fourth group of problems, global problems, such as the environmental protection problems, the war against drug addiction, against contagious diseases which cannot be again solved without an international, regional, interregional cooperation. I am convinced that Albania will make its contribution as until now in the fold of the United Nations Organisation to the solution to these problems.

Prior to the meeting with the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, Comrade Ramiz Alia met with foreign reporters present there. After greeting them he responded to questions addressed to him on various aspects of the internal and foreign policy of Albania.

To the question regarding the process of changes that have occurred recently in Albania and whether they will be furthered, Comrade Ramiz Alia responded: "The whole process of development in Albania is non-stop. Albania never stops her road, on the road of freedom, independence and socialism. There is no force to halt it on his road. This is the willingness of the entire Albanian people, in whose foundations lie the martyrs. Albania will march on this road chosen by the Albanian people themselves.

Comrade Ramiz Alia asked the reporters about the visits they have made to Albania during the recent days and they expressed their satisfaction over their stay in our country. How are the negotiations with the UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, going on and are you satisfied with this visit? a journalist asked.

I am very happy and I think that it will be fruitful, Comrade Ramiz Alia responds.

The journalists asked Comrade Ramiz Alia with regard to the relations of Albania with various countries of the world. Regarding the establishment of the diplomatic relations with the U.S.A., he said that it is a good thing to establish these relations, but when, let's leave it to the diplomats. Whereas as far as Britain is concerned Comrade Ramiz Alia underlined that we agreed to establish relations even with Britain, but this depends on it. The relations with Greece are good, he said, but they should become even better. Our two peoples are the most ancient peoples in the Balkans, living here since thousand of years and it is a merit of the Albanian people and Greek one that they have always lived in peace and friendship and have never waged war against one another. We want to have good relations with Yugoslavia too. I made proposal for dialogue in the speech I delivered at the 10th plenum.

The journalists told Comrade Ramiz Alia that the whole world is greatly interested in Albania, that they greatly desired to stay longer in our country to better follow the actual situation here. "You are welcomed, Comrade Ramiz Alia responds. Albania has never been closed. I would like to talk with you. I sympathize the journalists, but as you see there is not enough time."

De Cuellar Ends Visit

AU1405120490 Tirana ATA in English 0810 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Tirana, May 14 (ATA)—The UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, who at the invitation of the foreign minister, Reis Malile, paid an official and friendly visit to Albania, left our country on May 13.

At the Rinas Airport he and the persons accompanying him were seen off by the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; minister, secretary general of the Council of Ministers, Niko Gjyzari; the minister of education, Skender Gjinushi; the chairman of the Executive Committee of Tirana District People's Council, Llambi Gegprifti; the director of the International Relations Study Institute, Sofokli Lazri; the permanent representative of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania to the UNO [United Nations Organization], Bashkim Pitarka, and other comrades.

Present were also heads of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country.

Prior to his departure, the secretary general of UNO, Perez de Cuellar, granted an interview to the Albanian Television in which he says: The official aspect of my visit has to do with my interest in receiving the invitation of the Albanian Government as a secretary general of UNO, in order to establish direct contacts with the Albanian authorities, whereas the friendly aspect was the satisfaction I had in visiting and getting acquainted for the first time with this country, which I have long since admired, proceeding from its heroic past and the traditions it has preserved with determination and courage. I also came to establish closer relations between UNO and Albania.

As a secretary general of UNO, he went on, I consider the meetings as very fruitful. The Albanian authorities as the president, the premier, foreign minister, very openly and clearly described the position of their country regarding the great international affairs. I evaluated especially the sincerity with which they explained their stands and was convinced that this new opening of Albania to the outside world will help better that this country play a more important role in international affairs and clearly present its own stands to contribute to the strengthening of UNO's role and what is more important to the strengthening of peace.

I have stressed the Albania's role in the political, economic and social activity of UNO as well as the bilateral relations between UNO and Albania. I have confidence that the United Nations can contribute very well to Albania's efforts to accelerate the process of development, about which we spoke with Albanian authorities, through a mainly economical cooperation, put also through the incorporation of the social activity of Albania in UN plan on the realisation of the dispositions of the UN Charter for Human Rights that actually are more sensitive for this organization and which spokesman I am.

Meanwhile, at the Rinas Airport, the journalists made to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar some questions. In replying to the questions he said among other things that it is very important that you understand that I didn't come here in order to negotiate anything special, I am in Albania attending an invitation of the Albanian Government and I have taken advantage from this visit in order to discuss with the Albanian authorities about all international problems, on the economical, political and social issues. I am very pleased to say that I have had the occasion of discussing on all international issues with the head of the state, prime minister, and foreign minister. I leave that country with very good impressions for all those important aspects of international policy we spoke about. We discussed with the Albanian authorities, he continued, and they said to me that they have entered in a process that will continue, with the intention to go ahead. I think that these reforms are a move in the right direction. My general feeling is that they are moving, as I said before, in the right direction.

Farudin Hoxha Leads Delegation to Norway

AU1305153790 Tirana ATA in English 1202 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Tirana, May 13 (ATA)—The delegation of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania headed by the minister under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Committee for Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Commission for the Protection of Environment, Farudin Hoxha, left for Norway on May 12 to take part in the ministerial session of the Regional Conference on Environment and Development holding its proceedings on May 14-16, 1990.

Paper Views 'Big Changes' in Europe

AU1105134990 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 May 90 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "Europe's Big Changes"]

[Text] Events in Europe have once again shown that our continent is one of the most dynamic centers of international development. The rhythms, dimensions, and at times the results of these events have taken protagonists, semi-protagonists, catalysts, and spectators by surprise. They show how difficult it sometimes is to make predictions and, even more so, how difficult it is to dictate events. They also prove how vital it is to understand and experience events and developments, to draw lessons and adopt stands, combining the trends of history with the national interest. This is precisely the major conclusion to be drawn from the ninth and 10th Albanian Workers Party [AWP] Central Committee [CC] plenums and their historic decisions. At its Ninth Congress, the party stressed that "as a European country, our party and people are particularly interested in what is happening on our continent." This was not merely a statement of our geographic position, but a correct political position directing the role of our diplomacy in materializing the country's role as a factor of stability and security in Europe and, in the reverse sense, it was a recognition that stability and security in Europe have a positive influence that is beneficial to our country because we are part and parcel of European society, as well as of the international society as a whole.

The most important element arising from the developments and changes that have taken place in Europe, which must remain under constant study and reflection, is the considerable degree of the interdependence of events in our contemporary world. This interdependence in our society, which is approaching the 21st century, has by now become very clearly crystallized, as was stressed at the 10th AWP CC plenum: "International events have been and are subjected to a considerable degree of interdependence, which no one can escape." It is obvious that the consequences of these events are determined by a number of factors such as the size of a state, its territory and population, its economic potential, its cultural level, multilateral and bilateral alliances, and so forth. But they are also determined by the ability to find correct orientations in these rapid developments and to adopt adequate stands in the national interest. That is why the orientations and historic decisions of the recent AWP CC plenums in the field of our foreign policy, as in other fields, have found such a large echo and such enthusiastic support among the broad masses of the people.

The priorities to be followed and the interdependence of events in a particular continent in which one lives are dictated by its history, its present, and its future. Analyzing the new developments in his speech at the 10th AWP CC plenum, Comrade Ramiz Alia said: "Great events are taking place on this continent to which we, too, belong, which have led, so to speak, to a complete reshuffling of the cards. New political, economic, security, and other problems have arisen, which dictate a new approach and treatment." The events that have taken and are taking place on our continent are related to the present and future of Europe. Prefabricated schemes and formulas can no longer cope with the dynamism of this development. Events demand new ways of tackling them, on the basis of dialectics, to which we adhere in our philosophy. The philosophy of foreign policy is also part of this dialectic and our party is conducting this foreign policy consistently and creatively.

Contemporary Europe has changed in many respects from yesterday's Europe. The big changes that are taking place have brought about new relationships and movements, which cannot be interpreted aprioristically. A well-known proverb says: "Foreign policy cannot be conducted on the basis of memories." Foreign policy is conducted on the basis of interests, and throughout all periods of their history the Albanian people have placed the national ideal and the national criterion at the foundation of their policy and diplomacy, as guidelines in their international relations.

The changes that have occurred in Europe have given rise to new problems, balances, and relationships. In the process of European cooperation and security, the European states have created new relations with one another, as well as with other states. The CSCE has become an important pillar of the future European architecture. It is expected that the conference will discuss numerous projects and proposals pertaining to relations between all states and the destiny of the continent. Thus, for example, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, Eduard Shevardnadze, has proposed that the high-level meetings of the European countries be given the character of a permanent operating body that is to meet once a year or once every two years. He has also proposed the creation of an institution of foreign ministers that would meet several times every year to discuss the situation in Europe, and has even proposed the creation of a center to minimize the danger of war. The FRG foreign minister, Genscher, has proposed the creation of a center to establish a standardized legal system and a center for the prevention of political conflicts. These are only some of the proposals made so far, but they all have as a common denominator the intention to deal with problems affecting the interests of all states, and which, therefore, require everyone's participation to express opinions in defense of each country's interests.

The CSCE is also expected to become the forum that will discuss and regulate the German problem and the "two-plus-four formula is expected to lead to the two-plus-all-participants formula." German unification is a right of the German people, but it is also connected with the interests of other European countries and peoples. In this sense, participation in the process of European security presents an opportunity to voice opinions and adopt stands on a very important problem in conformity with national interests. The functional principle of the CSCE is that of unanimity, thus no decision can be adopted if all participants are not in agreement.

The process of European unity represents a new situation and is considered to be an important factor in inter-European relations. This process of integration in the political, economic, and other fields, is now taking concrete and institutionalized shapes, such as the creation of a single European market in 1992. It is obvious that after that date, the economic and trade relations of the EEC with other countries will pass through Brussels. According to NOVOYE VREMYA, trade relations within CEMA will also change after 1991, and it is planned that these changes will take place on the basis of real international prices and in convertible currencies. In this process of economic integration, in which the EEC is uniting and other European countries are joining in this process of integration, it is obvious that the pace of this integration will accelerate and new conditions will be created, which will have to be taken into consideration without fail.

The growing tendencies of cooperation on our continent also have an influence on the democratization of inter-European relations. In this process of democratization, more suitable conditions are being created to strengthen the bonds between people, to extend mutually beneficial cooperation, and to apply the well-known principles of friendship between the people, as well as the principle of respect for the rights of those parts of a people living in other states, thus transforming them into bridges of cooperation and friendship.

To live in Europe means having common interests, as well as common historic destinies with other European countries. Albania is conscious not only of the place it deserves, but also of the role it must play, expressing, as Comrade Ramiz Alia said at the 10th AWP CC plenum, its interest in and wish to make its contribution in strengthening European security. On this road of cooperation with other European countries and of common concern and work with others to resolve European problems, our country is surely strengthening and developing its national and social identity for the present and the future.

Comparison of Carcani People's Assembly Report

AU1405202490

[Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian of 8 May carries on pages 1-5 the 9,000-word speech by Council of Ministers Chairman Adil Carcani at the People's Assembly in Tirana on 7 May entitled "On Improving the Economic Mechanism." Comparison with the ATA English version published in the 9 May East Europe DAILY REPORT, allows the following clarifications on page 7:

Column one, fifth full paragraph, make read: The Council of Ministers has also studied how to enlarge the responsibilities of the state bodies and of the economy in the field of fixing the prices. In general, the retail prices of some mass consumer goods, such as the products of rubber, plastic products, of pottery, and white timber furnitures, with a low turnover will be defined by the enterprises themselves, on the basis of some criteria to be decided upon by the respective ministries. Within the upper limits of the purchasing prices of fruit and vegetables approved by the executive committees of the district people's councils, the agricultural enterprises and processing and retail enterprises will themselves determine the retail prices when the contracts are signed.

Increasing the initiative and autonomy of the base in production and distribution calls for a further extension

of the responsibilities of the base in the drafting and implementation of the plan.

Planning methods as a whole, with the repeated improvements made to them, have helped to improve the standards of organization and management in the economy and culture. However, our new level of development and the improvement of the economic mechanism also require radical improvements in the field of planning in order to pave the way for economic thinking and to boost the initiative, autonomy, and responsibility of bodies at the base, with the aim of better exploiting our continually increasing material, human, and financial resources.

Such principal general economic and financial targets, such as the total social product, national incomes and their use, and the state's general income and expenditure, including its budget, will remain a centralized responsibility. Maintaining certain material and economic balances, such as the balances of cereal crops, energy resources, steel, certain staple food products, foreign currency payments, the population's monetary income and expenditure, and so forth, will also remain a centralized responsibility. (rewording; supplying garbled passage)

Same column, last paragraph, last sentence, make read: Likewise, the executive committees of the people's districts' councils are granted the right that, for the projects in the sociocultural sphere, can change the upper and lower limits of planned investments, regardless of which ministry the institution belongs to. (rewording)

8th Volume of Enver Hoxha's Diary Published

AU1505085090 Tirana ATA in English 0826 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tirana, May 15 (ATA)—The 8th volume of the Diary of Comrade Enver Hoxha came off the press. It carries notes held in 1966.

The notes of this volume are devoted to the important events of that year, such as the 5th Congress of the party, the struggle for the revolutionization of the country's life, against red tape, for revolutionary method and style at work, etc. They testify to the all-sided intensive activity of the author and his continuous concern for the progress, consolidation and defence of our socialist homeland. The book carries profound analysis and reflects his farsightedness on the internal and international development, the convincing strength of his thinking and meditation.

The notes are held in Tirana and other districts of the country where Comrade Enver Hoxha has been and has met with working collectives, with rank and file people.

Roundtable Debates Draft Election Agreements

AU1405192190 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 14 May 90

["Opposition Party Demands Government's Resignation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA)—At a session of the National Roundtable discussion today, the delegation of the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party demanded that the one-party communist Government resign and that a coalition government be formed which should create conditions for free and democratic elections. The Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party, which is the largest organisation within the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF], came up with a statement according to which the elections to a Grand National Assembly should be postponed to this coming autumn. At the same time, the representatives of that party explained that they do not withdraw from the elections scheduled for June 10.

Mr. Petko Simeonov, member of the SDS Coordinating Council, said that the union is a strong organisation and that he is confident of its electoral victory and of its ability to enforce their conduct in fair and democratic conditions.

At its session today, the National Roundtable discussion has on its agenda a draft agreement on guarantees for free elections, a draft code of election campaign ethics and a draft agreement on the election campaign on radio and television.

The session will go on late into the night.

On Return of Emigres

AU1405221090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2024 GMT 14 May 90

["Draft declaration" submitted to National Roundtable session in Sofia on 14 May; read by Krum Nevrokopski of the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian National Agrarian Union—live]

[Text] By this declaration, the participants in the National Roundtable declare to all political emigrants outside Bulgaria that all of them may return to their native land without hindrance, without fear, and legal prosecution, and take part personally in the elections for a Grand National Assembly scheduled for 10 June this year.

Agreement on Elections

AU1505081090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2226 GMT 14 May 90

["Roundtable Agreement Providing Guarantees for Conducting Free Elections" signed at roundtable session in Sofia on 14 May; read by reporter Yasen Indzhev]

[Text] The roundtable participants, in accordance with the agreement on the principles and basic postulates of the Law on Grand National Assembly Elections and in accordance with the agreement on the political system, and with a view to providing the necessary guarantees for conducting elections that express the people's free will, have reached an agreement on the following points:

1. The participants in the national roundtable assume the obligation and urge all political parties, election coalitions, candidates for National Assembly deputies, and all citizens, to participate in the election campaign and in the elections by manifesting mutual respect and tolerance for each other's opinions, and by waging the election campaign in full observance of the established law and order.

In assessing their responsibility toward the public for the normal proceeding of elections, the national roundtable participants adopt the Code of Ethics for the Election Campaign and appeal to all political forces, to the candidates for the National Assembly, and to all citizens to observe this code.

2. In accordance with the agreement on electing the Grand National Assembly, an organization called the Social Council is established. It will be responsible for public monitoring of the observance of the present agreement and the Code of Ethics for the Election Campaign, and of the observance of all other agreements signed by the roundtable participants regarding free elections.

The Social Council will consist of 20 members, who are representatives of the political forces participating in the roundtable that are the major participants in the elections, including other public representatives who enjoy universally recognized social prestige and are known to be impartial.

Social Council members will be nominated by the two roundtable cochairmen after consultations with the representatives of the major political forces.

Local social councils are expected to be elected in the municipalities. Their composition will be determined on the basis of mutual agreement of the major political forces, no later than a week after the signing of the present agreement. The local social councils will work in close cooperation with the central Social Council. The local social councils will adopt their decisions on the basis of mutual consensus. The names of the social council members will be announced through the mass media. The social councils are expected to determine the form of their activities on the basis of independence. The social councils are expected to assist the central and local election commissions in preparing and conducting the elections in an atmosphere of mutual respect and social peace. They are not allowed to interfere in the work of the election commissions and should not exert influence upon the voters.

Social council members are entitled to obtain information from the election commissions on problems emerging in the course of preparing and conducting the

elections. Social council representatives are entitled to attend the voting procedure in polling stations on election day.

The Social Council is expected to propose to the Central Election Commission a number of representatives from citizens' initiatives and associations who may attend the election procedures in the polling stations, at their own request, in accordance with Articles 54 and 62 of the Election Law.

Within seven days of the signing of the agreement, the Social Council is expected to submit its proposals nominating members of registered citzens' initiatives and associations.

The social councils are expected to use information supplied by the respective citizens' initiatives, associations, and private citizens. Citizens' initiatives, associations, and private citizens are entitled to address the social councils with complaints, tips, and proposals. It is recommended to the political forces, public organizations, citizens' intiatives, and others that they should address their complaints, objections, and tips to the social councils, in addition to the election commissions. All assessments on the election results should be made public after the Social Council has pronounced its opinion on them.

Social council representatives and other guests attending elections in the polling stations are not allowed to exercise influence on voters and nominees. In such cases, they may be removed by the Central Election Commission chairman. Representatives and guests are identified by name tags that should be approved by the Central Election Commission at the proposal of the Social Council. The social councils are entitled to be briefed and to submit proposals to the election commissions, to state bodies, political parties, and election coalitions in the case of established violations related to the observance of the Law on Electing the Grand National Assembly, in the case of violations of the political agreements reached by the National Roundtable, and in the case of encroachments against the Code of Ethics for the Election Campaign.

The executive committees of the municipal people's councils are expected to cooperate with the members of social councils in carrying out their activities. The Social Council is entitled to raise claims related to the elections by submitting them to the Central Election Commission.

3. In implementing the national roundtable agreement and on the basis of mutual agreement among the participants, it is recommended to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that it invite representatives of the parliaments of the CSCE Helsinki Final Act signatory states, the EC parliamentary assembly, the Interparliamentary Union, and other international organizations dealing with human rights, on the basis of mutual agreement.

The invitation of individual foreign public figures as guests for the elections has to proceed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the basis of mutual agreement among political parties and election coalitions. The invitation of foreign guests, organizations, and individuals, in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs, is expected to proceed on the basis of lists submitted no later than within 10 days of the signing of the present agreement.

The foreign guests arriving for the elections will be registered with the Central Election Commission. According to Paragraphs 1 and 2 and the aforementioned points, the invited guests will be guaranteed freedom of movement and free communications with all political parties, election coalitions, independent candidates, and their voters. On election day, the guests are entitled to attend elections at the polling stations, on the basis of Article 54 and 62 of the Law on the Grand National Assembly.

4. Explaining the Law on the Grand National Assembly Elections to citizens is not only the prerogative of people's councils and election commissions, but also of political parties, election coalitions, public organizations, movements, and others.

Individuals with a legal education should be involved in these activities for the purpose of guaranteeing an accurate explanation of the law in question. The explanation of the election law should be consistent with the exact meaning of legal norms and with the official interpretation of the Central Election Commission. Municipal people's councils are expected to provide free- of-charge premises for lectures explaining the law on the basis of preliminary specification.

Bulgarian Television and Radio, as well as local radio stations, are expected to introduce a series of talks explaining the aforementioned law. The explanation of the law on Bulgarian Television and Radio will proceed on the basis of agreement with the Central Election Commission. The central and local newspapers, periodicals, and other printed media are expected to supply materials providing an explanation of the law. The Council of Ministers is responsible for printing copies of the Law on the Grand National Assembly Elections and materials providing clarifications (interpretations) of the Central Election Commission related to the the application of the law, so that they may be disseminated among the voters.

The future Grand National Assembly deputies are entitled to keep their previous jobs even during the duration of their parliamentary mandate. They are entitled only to one basic wage of their choice.

5. Judges, prosecutors, and military personnel are entitled to participate directly in the election campaign only if they are registered as candidates. State bodies and organizations should provide individual candidates and parties with information on the election campaign within the established deadline. Information related to state secrets may not be disclosed.

6. All propaganda materials for the election campaign should identify the organization that uses them or the name of their publisher.

7. All opinion polls related to the elections that are disseminated among the public should provide information on the methods and means of polling.
8. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is responsible for protecting the places where election ballots are produced and distributed. The printing of ballots will proceed under the leadership and control of district election commissions and in the presence of social council representatives.

Uniformed People's Militia employees responsible for ensuring law and order are entitled to enter the polling station at the request of the respective election commission's chairman.
9. Political parties, coalitions, social organizations, and independent candidates, and their substitutes, must not, in any circumstances, tolerate any actions or methods likely to engender racial, ethnic, or religious conflict during the election campaign.

The violation of Article 52, Paragraph 4 of the Constitution, and Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Law on Political Parties, should be prevented and severely punished as the law provides.
10. In accordance with Article 18 of the Law on Political Parties, an amount from state budget resources should be allocated for subsidies to political parties and election coalitions, in connection with the Grand National Assembly elections.

Half of the established amount will be allocated to political parties, election coalitions, and independent candidates for advance financing of their election campaign. One-third of the advance amount will be distributed among parties and election coalitions for their candidates in all election districts. The remaining part of the advance amount will be equally distributed to each registered candidate in the single-candidate election districts. The advance amounts will be allocated within 10 days of the signing of the agreement. The second half of the amount will be distributed among political parties, coalitions, and independent candidates after the Grand National Assembly elections. An equal amount is granted to each National Assembly deputy to cover his campaign costs.
11. The text of the agreement signed by the National Roundtable on the elections will be appropriately published on the day after the signing. The agreement and the Code of Ethics will come into force immediately upon the signing of the agreement.

Amendments on Foreign Travel Documents Submitted

AU1405104390 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 9 May 90 p 2

[Rumyana Simeonova report: "Foreign Travel Passport Fees Will Not Be Increased"]

[Text] Temenuga Karastoykova from the Ministry of Internal Affairs' legal department provided the following information: "We submitted two drafts on amendments and addenda to the Law on Foreign Travel Passports and to the Code of Regulations for the Application of the Law, and a draft on amending Tariffs Nos. 3 and 4 to the Council of Ministers today." She confirmed that none of the documents envisions any increase of the fees for foreign travel passports. The fee still amounts to 100 leva.

The drafts in question envision amendments for facilitating the procedure of private and official foreign travel. Aleksandur Stoimenov, deputy chief of the Ministry of Internal Affairs "Foreign Travel Passports" Department, declared that exit visas and the fees for them are expected to be abolished after the draft document has been approved by the National Assembly. The 1,000-leva fine for Bulgarian citizens who have not returned after two years abroad without valid reason is also expected to be canceled. Only those compatriots of ours who, without valid reasons, have remained abroad three months after their five-year passport has expired are subject to a 500-leva fine.

As for the Bulgarian citizens permanently resident abroad, the fees for their foreign travel passports are expected to be reduced from 200 to 100 leva. As in the past, individuals under the age of 16 and over the age of 70 will be exempt from the fees.

List of Parties, Groups Registered for Elections

AU1105114990 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 9 May 90 p 2

[Text] As of 7 May 1990, the following parties and movements, with their leaders, have been registered:

1. "Nikola Petkov" Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, Milan Drenchev.

2. Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, Dr. Petur Dertliev.

3. Democratic Women's Union, Nora Ananieva.

4. Bulgarian Democratic Constitutional Party-Plovdiv, Ivan Ambarev.

5. "Prosvetlenie" ["Enlightenment"] Association, Dimitur Ivanov.

6. Liberal Democratic Party in Bulgaria, Zdravko Daskalov.

7. Independent Democratic Party, Petur Gogov.

8. National Party of Labor and Private Owners, Producers, and Creative Workers (NPLPOPCW), Elenko Todorov.

9. Social Democratic Party—non-Marxists, Yanko Yankov.

10. Union of Democratic Parties and Movements ERA-3, Slavomir Tsankov.

11. Bulgarian Christian Democratic Party (Center), Georgi Tsenov.

12. Union of Party Nonmembers, Boyan Velkov.

13. "Nonmembers of Parties for Democracy" Movements, Kuzman Kuzmanov.

14. National Patriotic Union, Iliya Sipsev.

15. Party of Free Democrats of Stara Zagora, Khristo Santulov.

16. Bulgarian People's Party, Dimitur Brankov.

17. Independent Public Organization of Citizens, Svetozar Gulubov.

18. Party of Labor, Ivan Velkov.

19. Socialist Youth Union, Yuriy Borisov.

20. Bulgarian Socialist Party, Aleksandur Lilov.

21. Conservative Party, Ivan Yordanov.

22. Republican Party, Lenko Rusanov.

23. Christian Republican Party-Plovdiv, Konstantin Adzharov.

24. Democratic Party, Boris Kyurkchiev.

25. Alternative Socialist Association (ASO), Ivan Nikolov.

26. Union of Nonparty Guarantors, Dr. Martin Stanev.

27. "Civic Initiative" Movement-UDF [Union of Democratic Forces], Lyubomir Sobadzhiev.

28. Union of Thracian Cultural-Educational Societies in Bulgaria, Kostadin Karamitev.

29. Fatherland Party of Labor, Rumen Popov.

30. Bulgarian Fatherland Party-Plovdiv, Krum Krumov-Kumanov.

31. "New Democracy" Bulgarian National Union, Ivan Ivanov.

32. Federation of Glasnost and Democracy Clubs, Petko Simeonov.

33. Bulgarian National Radical Party, Dr. Ivan Georgiev.

34. Union of the Disabled in Bulgaria, Kostadin Velkov.

35. Bulgarian Revolutionary Youth Party-Varna, Angel Angelov.

36. Bulgarian National Democratic Party, Boyan Angelov.

37. "Zveno" People's Union, Ivan Dundalov.

38. Club of Victims of Post-1945 Repressions-Plovdiv, Dimitur Batalov.

39. Bulgarian Democratic Forum, Vasil Zlatarov.

40. Green Party in Bulgaria, Aleksandur Karakachanov.

41. Christian Democratic Party in Bulgaria, Aleksandur Omarchevski.

42. Alternative Socialist Party, Nikolay Vasilev.

43. New Socialist Party, Petur Markov.

44. Radical Democratic Party in Bulgaria, Dr. Elka Konstantinova.

45. Independent Association for Defense of Human Rights in Bulgaria, Rumen Vodenicharov.

46. Liberal Party-Pernik, Kiril Borisov.

47. Democratic Party-Plovdiv, Iliya Kozhukharov.

48. Republican Party in Bulgaria, Dr. Aleksandur Popov.

49. Independent Prisoners' Defense Association "Obnovlenie" ["Renewal"], Tsvetomir Belchev.

50. "New Bulgaria" Movement, Mikhail Nevrokopski.

51. "Ecoglasnost" Political Club, attached to the "Ecoglasnost" Independent Association, Boris Kolev.

52. Fatherland Union, Ginyo Ganev.

53. "St. Stambolov" People's Liberal Party, Khristo Atanasov.

54. Party of Liberty and Progress, Ivan Georgiev.

55. Rights and Freedoms Movement, Akhmed Dogan.

56. United Democratic Center, Bozhidar Danev.

The political parties and movements published here will take part in the election for a Grand National Assembly with the own independent tickets or in coalitions.

At the moment, a number of cases are "pending," as the lawyers call it, in the courts. These relate to new candidatures by political parties and movements with the status of parties. However, even if they are registered, they will have no opportunity in practice to take part in the elections, because this is only possible after their registration has been published in DURZHAVEN VESTNIK, and the last issue of the newspaper before the expiration of the deadline for registration came out on 8 May.

There are no restrictions on forming political parties and movements. They only have to be formed in accordance with the Law on Political Parties. We will continue to keep our readers informed about them.

Processing of Election Results Outlined

AU1405103390 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 9 May 90 p 4

[Interview with Stanislav Dimitrov, chairman of the "Information Services" Economic Trust, which is processing the election results by the proportional system, by Mariana Kumanova; place and date not given: "Garbage In, Garbage Out"]

[Text] [Kumanova] What are your tasks in connection with the elections?

[Dimitrov] We have to prepare the electoral rolls for the constituencies, using the ESGRAON citizens' registration system that we have available.

[Kumanova] Who will be responsible for the accuracy of the rolls?

[Dimitrov] The municipalities, because they give us the information that we enter into the computers. There is a well-known saying about computer work: "Garbage in, garbage out."

[Kumanova] Reports have already appeared in the press about incorrect rolls in town districts. How can the errors be avoided?

[Dimitrov] Yes, this is quite possible. For years in the past, the information was collected by elderly people without training. Spending money on this work was not thought worthwhile. In fact, however, this is a very important activity. The municipalities are responsible for the information, for collecting and updating it. The information is entered in card indexes (mostly by hand). It is easy to make a check on individual persons in the municipality, but if one has to compile a list of 20,000 people selected according to three features, then it is necessary to sort through these 20,000 people three times by hand. A computer will be able to complete this task in a few hours. In any event, no one can compile the electoral rolls faster and more accurately than us, nor, let us not forget, with less effort.

We have also been instructed to process the results of the national elections according to the proportional system. Some points in the procedure to be used have still not been cleared up, but we have to be ready by the end of May. From the programming viewpoint, it is not a difficult task. The question of how to deal with certain individual points is rather more complicated, such as how to round off the numerical results. A week after the Central Electoral Commission has decided the details concerning our task, we can be ready with a program, which we will present to the commission and demonstrate how it operates. We want the work that we will carry out on counting the election results to be approved in the form of a protocol signed by all the political forces participating in the elections.

[Kumanova] Has an organization been set up for processing the data?

[Dimitrov] The ballot papers will be counted by hand in the constituencies, in order to permit the counting to be seen by all and allow checking. The local election commissions will forward their reports on the vote counts to the oblasts, from which they will be sent to the Central Electoral Commission in Sofia (at the National Assembly). When the actual elections are held, several IBM computers will be installed, although we need only one. The data to be entered will come from 28 constituencies, and will not be extensive. However, the processing of this data requires much more work, and this is the machine's main task. The results will be printed out before the very eyes of anyone wanting to inspect them. These results are guaranteed by us.

[Kumanova] How many staff members from your trust are engaged in this work?

[Dimitrov] Five or six people will take part from our organization—several programmers and two operators (one of them in reserve).

[Kumanova] How long will you need to issue the results of the elections by the proportional system?

[Dimitrov] From the time when we receive the reports from all the constituencies, we will need less than one hour.

Spokesman Spasov Denies Split in UDF

AU1405192790 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA)—"The Union of Democratic Forces remains united and goes into the election campaign rallied behind its platform," Mr. Georgi Spasov, spokesman for the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF], told a news conference here today, dismissing the rumours about a split of the opposition.

The SDS has nominated 391 candidates for election as national representatives. Most of them (about 100) are independents, and 87 belong to the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party, 67 to the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, 23 to the Ecoglasnost Citizens Club, 22 to the Green Party, 27 to the Federation of Glasnost and Democracy Clubs, 17 to the Democratic Party, 21 to the Radical Democratic Party, and 5 to the New Social Democratic Party. The large number of independent nominations is explained by the opposition's desire to defend the interests of the broad popular strata, of many people who are not members of any party.

The reporters attending the news conference heard about a number of facts about election process irregularities: failure to include the requisite number of SDS representatives in the electoral commissions, doctored electoral registers, either missing as many as 100 residents or including entire blocks of flats inhabited by "dead souls". The opposition continues its sign-in campaign for polling according to the Nicaraguan system.

"We distance ourselves from the manifestations of vandalism: smashing shop windows, tearing up publicity material, provocations at rallies," said Mr. Lyubomir Pavlov, co-president of the United Democratic Centre with the SDS, and called on the competent authorities to do their duty.

The SDS officials said they had mounted an operation called "Blue Dawn" as a result of which Sofia woke up this morning to find itself flooded with blue opposition placards and slogans. The authorities raised obstacles to this action, too, the organisers said.

Opposition's Economic Theories Disputed

AU1405112290 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 9 May 90 p 4

[Yuriy Popov commentary: "Dreams in the Green Color of the Greenback"]

[Text] The Union of Democratic Forces [UDF] platform speaks about the "absolutely realistic assumption that we may be subjected to a dependent type of development in the future, a system under which we would play the role of peripheral economy based on a rather disadvantageous profile of specializing in labor-consuming, material-consuming, and energy-consuming forms of production...." The UDF platform does not specify who might subject us to this type of development, but considering the orientation of the UDF experts to the so-called "shock therapy," which they describe as a "radical transition," we can guess whom they have in mind.

The shock therapy is a specialty of the IMF and the International Bank For Reconstruction and Development, or World Bank, as they call it. The remedies prescribed by these two institutions are always the same: They propose that all documents on the financial-economic status of a country should be submitted, experts should be placed in all key management positions, administrative costs should be drastically reduced, the country's national currency should be devalued, and the trends of future economic development should be strictly determined....

For numerous African countries, for example, the last of the aforementioned conditions meant that they had to restructure their agriculture and direct it toward market goods such as coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, and others. This made them even more dependent on the developed countries, being forced to import foodstuffs that they could produce themselves. In addition to this, the fact that they were not allowed to spend even one cent without the permission of the relevant expert actually paralyzed their government's activities, which actually amounted to voluntary renunciation of national sovereignty. Such a remedy is rather bitter. The humiliating conditions, however, forced several African governments to refuse the assistance offered to them, despite their critical economic situation. The more so, since the bitter remedy sometimes induces the clinical death of the patient. This is confirmed by the experience of numerous countries.

Should we agree to being subjected to this kind of dependent development?

Let us not speak about the BSP's election platform. Let us recall the steps the Government has taken so far to overcome the crisis. The temporary suspension of payment of the debt was greeted with disapproval by the opposition. However, it turned out that this step had previously been coordinated with our creditors and many authoritative Western financial institutions. The talks that were conducted afterward in Frankfurt am Main with the Bank Consultative Committee, of which Deutsche Bank, the main FRG bank, is the chief coordinator, were very encouraging. Additional measures aimed at alleviating our country's financial situation will be adopted at a meeting in London at the beginning of June. This will allow us to proceed to new real measures that will facilitate the overcoming of the crisis. The documents signed by Andrey Lukanov in Brussels, are yet another step in the right direction.

The claim that "only the UDF will have the confidence of the world financial community," is simply naive. This community will show confidence in those who provide real guarantees of protecting its interests. Ideology has no place in this realm.

Zhelev Plans for 'Authoritative Government'

AU1105200790 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 2 May 90 pp 1,2

[Report on interview with Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, Union of Democratic Forces Coordinating Council chairman, by Georgi Lazarov; place and date not given: "Common Democratic Platform"]

[Excerpts] Under the rubric "For Whom Will We Vote?" DEMOKRATSIYA is starting to present the political parties and movements included in the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF]. Today we interview Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev.

[Lazarov] My first question is: What will the UDF do when it wins the elections?

[Zhelev] It will immediately form an authoritative government that enjoys the support of the Grand National Assembly and the majority of the Bulgarian people. This is especially important because it will have to assume responsibility for ruling the country. In addition, apart from solving current problems, this government will have to immediately set about implementing basic reforms in the field of the economy. [passage omitted]

[Lazarov] Which compromises are you inclined to make, and which do you reject out of hand?

[Zhelev] As a rule, compromises in the political field are unavoidable. No real politics can exist without compromises, but the question is, what kind of compromises. When they relate to ideology and basic aims, they are naturally inadmissible. Such compromises are unprincipled and a betrayal of basic ideals. This apart, one cannot proceed without compromises and forbearance, either now or in the future, if one wants to achieve one's ideals.

[Lazarov] What are the guarantees for what the voters expect from you?

[Zhelev] Our democratic ideals provide the main guarantee. These include our firm intention to implement a peaceful transition to democracy. Unless we stick to this, we will not achieve democracy and our main goal becomes meaningless. In this context, we are also appealing to those people who until now have been members of the Communist Party, having joined its ranks for different reasons. I mean the kind of people who are "chummy" with our political opponents, but many of whom will be voting for the UDF, as they themselves declare. At this point, I must clearly state that we do not intend to settle private scores with anyone, and I regard this as incompatible with our main goals. No one will be persecuted for his political convictions or affiliations.

In this respect I must say that we have the greatest regard for the regular Army officers, their far-from-easy life, and highly qualified work. No state exists without an army, and we support a modern up-to-date army with a highly qualified officer corps.

[Lazarov] What, briefly, does the UDF represent, and whose votes is it counting on most of all?

[Zhelev] The UDF is a political coalition of different parties and organizations with a national structure. I emphasize the last point, because its membership does not include local clubs and circles, but only organizations that have set up a nationwide network. This coalition will exist until the basic reforms have been completed in the transition to a modern democracy. Only when Bulgaria has committed itself irreversibly to the democratic road and when the main reforms have been carried out in the fields of economics, politics, and culture will we consider that the UDF has exhausted its historical role. Then the parties will come to the fore, and they will begin to compete with one another, as in any democratic society. However, until that time we will remain united, not only just until the elections. Recently an agreement was signed between the members of the UDF that they would remain in it as a joint political coalition until the Grand National Assembly has completed its work. The converse would be a real tragedy.

In the forthcoming elections, we are relying on the votes of all those who understand and accept our aims and ideals. [passage omitted]

Militia Major Criticized for Expressing Views

AU1405093890 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 9 May 90 p 2

[Plamen Enchev commentary: "A Militia Major Is Campaigning For UDF (Union of Democratic Forces) on RFE (Radio Free Europe)"]

[Text] Major Lyubomir Milchin, employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Municipal Administration in the town of Stanke Dimitrov, has appealed to the sergeants and officers of the People's Militia in Bulgaria through Radio Free Europe [RFE].

In his appeal he told his colleagues that "anyone who is eager to earn the people's respect and confidence should vote for the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF]."

As a private citizen, Milchin is entitled to express any political views he likes. As a private citizen, he is entitled to appeal to anyone he wants to, from any place he chooses, and on whatever subject he wishes.

However, Milchin is a militia officer. This institution recently declared its above-party public stand in the interest of the peaceful transition to a democratic society, for the sake of free and democratic relations.

As for the Ministry of Internal Affairs employees, it is their own business for whom they vote. What is more important is that we should be able to rely on them in confidently proceeding toward the forthcoming elections, that they guarantee that we are protected against any acts of extremism, and that they should conscientiously accomplish their tasks in protecting law and order and in struggling against the crime rate, which has further increased, as a matter of fact.

Daily Deplores Attitude Toward Military

AU1405104590

[Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 9 May carries two articles that deal with incidents of violence during the election campaign and describe evidence of a negative attitude shown by part of the public to the military.

The first is a 600-word article on pages 1 and 3 by Captain Nikolay Tsvetkov entitled: "Hooligans Attack Soldiers." Capt. Tsvetkov describes the case of Corporal Ivaylo Vasilev, who was beaten up in the center of Sofia on 1 May by a "group of about 30 youths aged 17-25, who were chanting slogans of the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF]." Vasilev was taken to hospital by two friends, where he was interviewed by Capt. Tsvetkov. According to Tsvetkov, before the incident, "Vasilev and his entire family had intended to vote for the UDF, but now...."

Stressing that "violence has become a continuing feature of the election campaign," Capt. Tsvetkov says: "I sincerely believe in the positive intentions of the opposition leaders to democratize society by peaceful means.

However, I am amazed by the fact that until now the opposition has not disassociated itself from such actions of its supporters."

In conclusion, Capt. Tsvetkov appeals to the "political forces" to do everything possible to avoid an inflammation of passions on the eve of the elections.

The second is a 700-word article on pages 1 and 3 by Capt. Ivan Genov, entitled: "'A Bone in the Throat?'" The author deplores the use of "crude physical force on the part of 'heroes' against defenseless women and children on 1 May simply because they were carrying small flags and insignia that differed from their own." Like Capt. Tsvetkov, Capt. Genov also wonders why "not even one of the so-called democratic publications, whose circulation has already reached the level of hundreds of thousands of copies, did not denounce the excesses in Sofia's central square, and did not disassociate itself from them." However, unlike Capt. Tsvetkov, Genov goes on to directly address the issue of the place of the military in the present inflamed political situation in Bulgaria:

"The confrontation that has developed in our polarized society represents a serious test of the stabilizing role of the Army, one of society's most important institutions. The ambition has developed to draw the Army into the political passions and election struggles at the expense of its basic function —defending the country's independence and security. One of the propaganda versions that has appeared is that the Army is a threat to democracy and that it conceals somewhere deep within its structure certain unknown forces whose only goal is to turn society into a military camp."

Capt. Genov quotes a statement by Atanas Krustev of the Radical Democratic Party, according to whom "it would be difficult to predict the Army's reaction and behavior if the UDF wins the elections," and points out: "It really is difficult to understand what sources Krustev had for his speculations about the Army's reaction against the UDF, since the Army has given absolutely no reason to assume that it will take any side in June, except by casting ballots like the rest of the Bulgarians."

In conclusion, Capt. Genov quotes from the interview with USSR Colonel General Boris Gromov, carried by ARGUMENTY I FAKTY No. 12, 1990, in which Gromov addressed the issue of the rumor about the possibility of a military coup in the USSR, rejected such a possibility and said that "under conditions of restructuring the Army is like a bone in the throat of certain circles."

Radical-Democratic Party Leader Notes Plans

AU1405133890 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 4 May 90 p 1

[Interview with Radical Democratic Party Chairman Dr. Elka Konstantinova by DEMOKRATSIYA reporter Georgi Lazarov; place and date not given: "Radical Democratic Party Supports Justice, Democracy, Security"]

[Text] [Lazarov] What is the first thing you intend to do after the election victory of the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF]?

[Konstantinova] The first thing that we will do will be to accelerate the transition toward a market economy on the basis of private property, voluntary cooperatives, and state property. However, we will by no means do this on the basis of socialist property. We think that a market economy within the socialist system is a half-measure. We think that private property must have priority and must be particularly encouraged because our notion of how Bulgaria should develop is related to the diligence and enterprise of the Bulgarian. We demand that every person be given maximum possibilities for freely developing his initiative, and this can only happen on the basis of private property and voluntary cooperatives.

[Lazarov] And afterward? How do you plan to lead the country out of the crisis?

[Konstantinova] We do not believe that we will be able to overcome the economic crisis without foreign aid. At present, our country is on the edge of the precipice, and as long as we are in this situation, somebody must offer us a helping hand. However, this should not be aid that will humiliate our national dignity, but rather investments, which we will justify with our work and the development of all our creative forces. Such investments are made in stable countries with stable laws. Therefore, I do not believe that the present government will obtain such assistance. In addition, I do not believe in this government. My entire life has been filled with promises, pompous phrases, and "very decisive" economic reforms. Each time we begin to march along a new road, and this is what we are doing again. In 1965 we believed them, but now this is impossible.

[Lazarov] What is the basic factor that unites you with the other political parties and movements in the UDF?

[Konstantinova] Our platform, program, and charter are very close to those of the UDF. We are united mostly by our common goal: to destroy totalitarianism in all spheres, to eliminate any threat of violence and inflammation of nationalistic passions, and to establish real democracy, rather than democratization of the kind that the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] wants. We have no fundamental differences. We are closest to the Green Party, while our opinions are closest to the Christian-Democratic parties in the Europe.

[Lazarov] What compromises are you ready to make and what do you categorically reject?

[Konstantinova] We are ready to agree to certain compromises in the economic sphere in anything related to combining state and private property, as well as certain compromises in the Constitution that will not contradict

the basic democratic principles. However, we will never agree to anything that is connected with violence, a monopoly on power, and totalitarianism in any party.

[Lazarov] What guarantees can you offer the voters?

[Konstantinova] Our party aims to be a moral factor in Bulgaria's political life—to prevent party-partisan passions and the exacerbation of conflicts between various parties, and to facilitate agreement on the basic issues that affect the entire population—for the benefit of the population's prosperity. Therefore, we are not struggling for ministerial posts but for places in the National Assembly, something that will ensure our participation in legislating.

[Lazarov] How can you briefly describe the Radical-Democratic Party, and on whose votes do you mostly rely?

[Konstantinova] The Radical-Democratic Party was founded on the basis of many valuable traditions that date from the beginning of the century, and now, as a modern party, it develops on Christian and humane principles. We recognize all kinds of struggle that are conducted by peaceful and moral means: stamina, insistence on defending one's convictions, and idealism without any violence. Therefore, we are closest to Gandhi's philosophy. We respect the political opponents because only thus can democratic pluralism be implemented. We do not retreat from our convictions but we do not force anybody to accept them. In the elections, we will not rely on a certain social stratum, but on all people with developed social awareness. Our convictions are especially appropriate at present, when political tension exists. In this situation we are striving to introduce tranquility and prudence. Therefore, we hope that the majority of the moderate population and all those who think soberly, which is inherent to the Bulgarians, will vote for us.

[Lazarov] By voting for you the people will vote....

[Konstantinova] ...for the UDF.

[Lazarov] What do you wish the UDF?

[Konstantinova] I hope that the UDF will remember its humane ideals after the victory and will preserve the unity of the democratic forces.

No Action Against Zhivkov Before Election

AU1405221790 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 14 May 90

["T. Zhivkov Is Still the Only Culprit"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA)—It became known today that no action at law should be expected against Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's ex-No.1, before the elections which will be held on June 10, 1990. At the latest session of the Parliamentary Commission Investigating the Abuses and the Violations of Law in the Period of Totalitarianism it was announced that for the time being the so-called "entourage" of the ousted leader which played a prominent part in a number of crimes is reduced to former Politburo member and secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Milko Balev.

At the session (which was an open one) Rumen Serbezov, chairman of the parliamentary committee and secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), told a journalist that the trial of Todor Zhivkov should not be associated with any political event whatsoever and that any politically motivated decisions should be ruled out.

Commenting on one of the main charges against Zhivkov, incitement of ethnic hatred, Prosecutor General Evtim Stoimenov revealed part of the actual workings involved in making the decisions in this field. He said than several months before the 1984-1985 campaign in which the Turkish-speaking population was renamed, the Politburo of the former Bulgarian Communist Party discussed and approved a report presented by a special commission in which it was pointed out that these people should be gradually reintegrated by peaceful means. The Politburo rejected the other two variants proposed: the change of names and deportation to Turkey.

Mr. Evtim Stoimenov pointed out that after the Politburo made this decision Todor Zhivkov himself had talks with a broad circle of representatives of the public and then he gave his personal order to start the name-changing campaign.

According to the prosecutor general the former No. 1 made an attempt to wipe out what had been done by admitting his mistake at a session of the Politburo held in October 1989, about one month before he was ousted.

The question of the money Zhivkov and his family have deposited in foreign banks was raised. Mr. Stoimenov explained that the Western countries are ready to render assistance which would be possible if the Bulgarian authorities name the banks with which the Zhivkovs opened their accounts and the enterprises they are stockholders of.

The prosecutor general announced that the investigation into the case of Milko Balev has to do mainly with the publication of Zhivkov's "works," the construction of a noise-muffle in front of his house, the closure of a petrol station near his home and with the misappropriation of really modest amount of 15,000 leva.

Concerning Ivan Slavkov, Zhivkov's ex-son-in-law, who was bailed, Mr. Evtimov said that his case boils down to wasting on binges part of the 7.5 million leva granted for Sofia's candidature to host the Winter Olympic Games.

As the consequence of the Chernobyl accident in Bulgaria, the people to blame are Prof. Lyubomir Shindarov, ex-minister of public health, and his aides. For the time being the former deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Grigor Stoichkov is not under investigation.

About 100 people were interrogated in connection with the notorious camps at Lovech. The prosecutor general said that the investigation faces enormous difficulties and that fantastic pieces of evidence that mutually exclude each other are given. Mircho Spasov, former deputy minister of the interior, maintains that he visited the camps only once and the former officers of the Ministry of the Interior Gazdov and Goranov deny to have taken part in the killing of inmates.

The parliamentary commission agreed with the suggestion made by General Atanas Semerdzhiev, minister of the interior, and the prosecutor general that the 517 people repressed for political reasons in connection with the renaming of the Bulgarian Turks in 1984 and 1985 should be rehabilitated. They were imprisoned without charge or trial or sent into internal exile.

It is pointed out in the declaration of the parliamentary commission that Todor Zhivkov is politically responsible for the misappropriations and distortions, for the crisis in the political, economic, and social life in the country and that Bulgaria's former No. 1 and his closest aides made incompetent decisions.

The main responsibility for the distortions regarding the ethnic problem rests with Todor Zhivkov. The forcible measures carried out at his bidding against part of the population caused the people's discontent, stirred up hatred, led to confrontation and unrest of an ethnic and religious basis.

It is said in the declaration that this policy was harmful for the national interests, it placed Bulgaria in international isolation and posed a threat to her territorial integrity and security.

The parliamentary commission decrees a detailed investigation of all inefficient economic decisions and investments, an example of which is the engineering plant at Radomir; of the improvident policy followed with regard to agriculture, of the inexpedient measures for the development of metallurgy and oil production. A stress is laid on the liability of the officials whose decisions caused the disastrous ecological situation and who plunged the country into a currency crisis.

In conclusion it is announced that the commission has received almost [word indistinct] thousand letters, proposals, reports and complaints which are examined by the competent authorities.

Compensations for 'Repression' Victims Explained

AU1405095590 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 9 May 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Ivan Vasilev, chief of the Main "State Legal Advice" Administration at the Ministry of Finance, by Mara Georgieva; place and date not given: "Single Payment Compensation for Repressed"]

[Text] [Georgieva] Victims of repression who were repressed for political reasons in the period after 9 September 1944 will receive a single payment compensation. The order and procedure of this payment have been settled by Decree No. 39 adopted by the Council of Ministers on 28 April 1990. We interviewed Ivan Vasilev, chief of the Main "State Legal Advice" Administration at the Ministry of Finance, for further information on this subject.

[Vasilev] According to the decree, persons who were imprisoned for political reasons on the basis of a verdict of a court of law, or without trial, and who were rehabiliated on the basis of a National Assembly document, or by legal procedure, are entitled to compensation. The decree also applies to the legal heirs of rehabilated persons, such as spouses, parents, or children.

[Georgieva] How would the length of imprisonment be determined?

[Vasilev] By submitting an official document issued by authorized state bodies. If the National Assembly or the relevant law court that has rehabilitated the individual in question has failed to indicate this period, the militia bodies or the bodies of the relevant penal institutions are authorized to do so.

[Georgieva] What does the compensation amount to?

[Vasilev] The amount of the compensation is determined on the basis of a monthly indemnity amounting to 140 leva and depends on the period during which the victims of repression were deprived of freedom or of jobs. The exact amount will be determined by the court if the rehabilitation was decided on the basis of a court decision, or by the financial authorities, if the rehabilitation is based on a National Assembly act. Nevertheless, the total amount should not exceed 15,000 leva. The amount of the compensation for the heirs of the victims in question who were sentenced to death, and who died during the investigation, or in prison is limited to a single payment amounting to 15,000 leva.

[Georgieva] Can you describe the procedure for applying for the payment of compensation?

[Vasilev] Victims of repression, or their heirs, are entitled to submit an application in writing to the financial bodies of the relevant municipal people's councils in their place of residence. Other documents related to the rehabilation and to the period during which the individuals in question were deprived of freedom or their jobs should be submitted.

[Georgieva] Is there a deadline for submitting applications and documents?

[Vasilev] The Council of Minsiters' decree sets a one-year term from the date on which the document of rehabilation comes into force.

Lukanov Urges 'Quick, Radical' Reforms

AU1405134390 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 May 90 p 8

[Berthold Kohler report: "We Need Quick, Radical, and Comprehensive Reforms"]

[Text] Sofia, 13 May—The Bulgarian Government intends to work to ensure that the first free parliamentary elections in the country since the end of World War II take place without problems and under peaceful circumstances. Four weeks before the vote, which will be held on 10 and 17 June, Bulgarian Council of Ministers Chairman Andrey Lukanov said in an interview with this newspaper that his government is doing everything to create the conditions for free voting by the citizens and correct election results. However, the atmosphere of the elections also depends on how the parties behave in the election campaign. There are fears that violent clashes may take place, above all, between Bulgarian nationalists and the Turkish minority in the country. Lukanov said that the government and parliament have invited more than 100 parliamentarians from 20 states, including the United States, the Soviet Union, and the most important European countries, as observers and are willing to issue further invitations if this is desired by the parties in the country.

Lukanov sees the most urgent task of his and the future government in improving Bulgaria's disastrous economic situation. "We need quick, radical, and comprehensive economic reforms," the 51-year-old premier said, who succeeded Georgi Atanasov on 4 February. Lukanov is one of the reformers in the Communist Party, which renamed itself the "Bulgarian Socialist Party" (BSP) at the beginning of April. The premier counts on a quick, but "controlled" introduction of the market economy in Bulgaria and the linkup with the world economy. The "denationalization law," which is to clarify, above all, issues of property, will be presented to the public for discussion over the next few days, Lukanov said. However, the government has already taken measures that give "private initiative" the same rights as other forms of production. The overwhelming part of the economy is already open to private enterprises now. "We do not want to leave it to the economy alone which important private, cooperative, state, or mixed enterprises we will have in Bulgaria," the former foreign trade minister said. However, privatization of the economy is unlikely, since neither in Bulgaria nor abroad is there anyone who has the necessary capital for this. Furthermore, examples in Italy and Austria have shown that state-owned enterprises can survive under market-economy conditions, if they are granted the necessary independence. The reorganization of the state industry and its preparation for the market are now priority tasks in Bulgaria.

Lukanov rejected the opposition's accusations that the government's steps are half-hearted and are only aimed at avoiding social hardships. A "Polish shock program," as the opposition "Union of Democratic Forces" (UDF) demands is not acceptable in Bulgaria, where 40 percent of the people live at the subsistence level, the head of government said. For such a comprehensive reform, which unavoidably leads to inflation and unemployment, broad support by the people is indispensable. This support, on the other hand, can be achieved only if the people can be sure "that the government is not just thinking in purely economic categories."

The premier, who speaks several languages and has good contacts with the Western industrial countries, wants to open up his country toward the West as quickly as possible. He thinks that it is likely that Bulgaria will join the IMF and the World Bank before the end of this year. Lukanov hopes that during the second half of the year talks can be started with the EC on an association agreement. A comprehensive trade agreement with the EC was concluded recently. Bulgaria wants to join the Council of Europe as quickly as possible and does not see any obstacles for this after the elections, the head of government said, who, like President Petur Mladenov, enjoys great respect among large parts of the population.

Lukanov expressed his conviction that his party, which comes out almost equal with the opposition in opinion polls, would be able to reform Bulgaria. The BSP has enough strength to renew itself. It has started the process of "de-bolshevization" by giving up "sacred concepts such as Marxism-Leninism and democratic centralism." The new statute (which was adopted at the special party congress at the beginning of February) permits pluralist life within the party. "The BSP is moving toward being a modern European socialist party and away from the totalitarian organization it was in the past," said the premier, who belongs to the Supreme Party Council. Lukanov admitted that there is a "conservative" wing in the party, whose strength he estimates at "five to 15 percent" of the members. At the moment, the BSP has 986,430 members and thus only about 1,000 less than in April 1989. Lukanov said that the "conservatives" are "in no way" determining the direction of the party. "Whether these people want to stay depends on themselves," the premier said, referring to the probable splitting of the orthodox Communists from the reformers after the elections.

Concerning the question of German unity, Lukanov said that he welcomes the "responsible" statements by Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher, who said that this "unavoidable" process will take place in a way that will take into account the interests of the neighbors and of the victorious powers. German unity must not sow distrust because this would also endanger European unification. The future, powerful Germany has a great

responsibility to itself and its neighbors. Lukanov came out against Germany's membership in NATO. "The best solution would be a Germany that does not belong to any of the two blocs. This could be the first step toward dissolving the two alliances," the premier said. His government will welcome any agreement that does not lead to drastic changes in the balance of power in Europe. Lukanov pointed out that, after the Soviet Union, the FRG and the GDR are Bulgaria's most important trading partners. His country hopes that these relations can be further expanded.

Ilinden Pro-Macedonian Organization Condemned

AU1405201590 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 14 May 90

["Ilinden's Activity Is Unconstitutional"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA)—The Bulgarian News Agency (BTA) received a press release from the National Service for Protection of the Constitution which reads in part:

"The Ministry of Internal Affairs and the local directorates of internal affairs have been recently receiving a number of letters and communications from the leaderships of public organisations, condemning the unconstitutional and separatist activity of the Ilinden United Macedonian organisation (IMRO) and calling for urgent action by the competent authorities to stop this activity. A number of organisations have taken a formal stand on Ilinden's activities which they see as illegal and inadmissible.

"In line of its legal duties, the National Service for Protection of the Constitution conducted a preliminary inquiry into the facts concerning the activity of the Ilinden organisation. Proceeding from its programme, statute and leaders' statements, we believe that the organisation's purposes and activity are directed against this country's territorial integrity and the unity of the nation and contravene the provisions of Article 52, Para. 4 of the Constitution and of Article 3, Para 2, Items 1, 2 and 3 of the Political Parties Act.

"On May 4, 1990, the National Service for Protection of the Constitution submitted to the Prosecutor General's Office of the People's Republic of Bulgaria information and documents of the organisation, requesting legal action in compliance with the Political Parties Act.

"The Ilinden Independent Macedonian Association was formed in November 1989. It published its programme and statute and took some political actions which made it appear as a nationalistic, separatist and anti-Bulgarian organisation. The Ilinden United Macedonian organisation (IMRO) was established in April 1990 on the basis of the association and of several political clubs which had emerged in the towns of Petrich, Blagoevgrad and Sandanski.

"On March 11, 1990, Ilinden staged a demonstration in Sofia which was attended by some 100 people. They handed the National Assembly a petition demanding a recognition of the rights of a "Macedonian minority" in Bulgaria. The demonstration was watched by a number of citizens who took a stand against the anti-Bulgarian gathering.

"On April 22, 1990, defying a local authorities' ban, the Ilinden organisation held a rally near the Rozhen Monastery in the Pirin Mountains to mark the 75th anniversary of the death of the national hero Yane Sandanski. The speakers at the rally called for respect for the rights of the "Macedonian minority," for granting cultural autonomy to the population in the Pirin area, for a "withdrawal of the Bulgarian occupation troops from the area," etc.

"On May 4, 1990, in Blagoevgrad members of the Ilinden organisation staged a silent candle-lit protest at the monument to another national hero, Gotse Delchev. Thousands of citizens attending a rally commemorating the Bulgarian national hero protested strongly against the pro-Macedonian demonstration. The police intervened and prevented the confrontation from growing into a man-handling of the Ilinden members.

"In their policy documents and statements, the Ilinden leaders openly proclaim the organisation's separatist and anti-Bulgarian goals. It artificially sets apart the Pirin area and its population as "Macedonian" and opposes them to the other parts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to the Bulgarian population. The ultimate aim of the organisation is to create an independent Macedonian state within what it claims are its ethnic borders (Pirin, Vardar and Aegean Macedonia) as a result of a secession of the Pirin area from Bulgaria's territory and of a separation of the population of the area from the Bulgarian ethnic community.

"The mass media in Yugoslavia show a markedly favourable interest in the activity of the Ilinden organisation. Its leaders maintain direct contacts on a regular basis with representatives of state bodies and public organisations in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia from which they receive pecuniary aid and other material assistance. The organisation's policy documents and public manifestations promote the traditional positions and demands of the Yugoslav authorities on the so-called "Macedonian question."

"The activities of the Ilinden United Macedonian Organisation are evidence that it sets itself separatist and anti-Bulgarian goals and carries out political actions in the interest of a foreign power. This activity constitutes a flagrant violation of Bulgarian law. Those to blame for it should be brought to justice, and the Ilinden organisation should be subject to the measures laid down in the Political Parties Act," reads the press release of the National Service for Protection of the Constitution.

Position at Vienna Arms Talks Presented

AU1405145690 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 14 May 90

["Bulgaria Wants 'Ceiling' for Weapons in Europe"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA)—There should be a "ceiling" set for armaments and the Armed Forces not only in Central Europe, but also in the "flanks" where armies of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO oppose each other, Lyuben Petrov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation at the Vienna negotiations insists.

Sympathies for Bulgaria are increasing analogously to the democratic changes in this country and a number of Western states are showing understanding in the Bulgarian proposals for strengthening of security at "the Eastern flank", according to Petrov.

Our position is rather solid. We wish to cut our armaments, a thing we have proved in practice by unilateral cuts. We would like that our southern neighbors also make cuts, according to the negotiations mandate. There should be a "ceiling" for the militarization of the flank states after the cuts, so as neither of them would be able to go beyond the set qualities and the possibilities for avoiding the agreement be removed, the Bulgarian diplomat said.

There cannot be a resolution on Central Europe without solving the issue about the flanks, Lyuben Petrov writes on the eve of the seventh round of the Vienna negotiations.

EC Approach to Nation Said Positive

AU1105192890 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Brussels, May 11 (BTA correspondent)—Today [11 May] it became known that Bulgaria's request to be granted the status of a specially invited country at the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe was considered by the commissions of the assembly which are responsible for political affairs and for relations with non-member states.

According to the two commissions Bulgaria should be granted the status of observer. As the final decision on the problem should be made by the bureau of the assembly, they requested that the bureau should express its opinion on the matter after the elections in June, the BTA correspondent was told by the press attache of the assembly.

I do not think there would be any complications, he said, adding that possibly Bulgaria will get the status of a specially invited nation at the summer session of the parliamentary assembly of the council of Europe which will be held in Innsbruck from June 29 through July 3 this year.

Lukanov Meets French Foreign Ministry Official

AU1405222590 Sofia BTA in English 2009 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA)—Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov today received Mr. Thierry de Beauce, secretary of state attached to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France. The guest confirmed the sympathy and the support of the French authorities for the sweeping changes in Bulgaria and expressed a desire for the extension of contacts in culture, in the training of personnel and in the field of science and education.

Mr. Thierry de Beauce had talks with Mr. Boyko Dimitrov, minister of foreign affairs; with Academician Asen Khadzhiolov, minister of science and higher education; with Prof. Krustyu Goranov, minister of Culture; and with Mr. Konstantin Kosev, minister of national education.

Mladenov Receives Message From Waldheim

AU1505095990 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 10 May 90 p 1

[Text] On 9 May, President Petur Mladenov received Manfred Kiepach, Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria, at his own request. Manfred Kiepach handed him a message from Austrian President Kurt Waldheim. A conversation related to the profound changes in East Europe, including Bulgaria, was conducted. Austria's positive attitude toward those changes was pointed out. Ambassador Kiepach pointed out that in his opinion Bulgaria is a country that is advancing along the road of renewal in a civilized, peaceful, and calm manner. The positive traditions in the two countries' relations and their favorable prospects were pointed out.

Bratislava Rally Demands Outlawing CPCZ

LD1405201290 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 14 May 90

[Excerpt] There was a rally in Bratislava today [14 May] beginning at 1700, and I asked our editor Igor Matlon to tell us more about it:

[Begin Matlon recording] I have just returned from Bratislava's Square of the Slovak National Uprising where representatives of the Students' Parliament and the Slovak University Union organized a rally this evening in support of the demands put forward by the young people, who have been on hunger strike by St. Wenceslas' statue in Prague for a week now.

I guess that about 2,000 people participated in this rally, during which the signing of a petition took place. Speakers supported the demand to nationalize the assets unjustly gained by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and to make this political party illegal. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Further on Rally, Hunger Strike

LD1405203290 Prague CTK in English 1953 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK)—Hundreds of thousands of people gathered at Prague's Wenceslas Square today to support the demands of twenty people who were on a hunger-strike since May 6 under the statue of Saint Wenceslas to press for action against the Communists. The demonstration followed up a similar rally that took place here on Saturday.

A deputy of the Federal Assembly for the Civic Forum of Plzen, West Bohemia, told participants that Resolution No. 147 of the Federal Assembly on determining the property of all political parties, movements and social organizations of the National Front is at the forefront of the attention of the government, as well as the regulation on a ban on transfer of unjustly acquired property and its ineffectiveness towards the state half a year backward. The government will deal with these questions at its extraordinary session tomorrow.

Speaking on behalf of the hunger strikers, Jaroslav Chocholaty announced that they end the fast but will be prepared to strike again.

"We, participants in the hunger strike under Saint Wenceslas thank Mr President for a guarantee that the question of property rights of the Czechoslovak Communist Party will urgently be solved through a parliamentary way. We remain on the alert till the adoption of legal measures by the Federal Assembly", Jaroslav Chocholaty said.

Havel Visits Prague Strikers

LD1405223490 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2200 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] President Vaclav Havel arrived late tonight at St. Wenceslas Monument in Prague, where a group of young people maintain a strike alert for urgent discussion of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia assets issue. Our representative assured the participants of this protest action that the highest Czechoslovak bodies are urgently dealing with the issue of political parties' assets, including those of the Communist Party. The Federal Assembly Presidium is discussing this, and tomorrow it will be on the agenda of a special federal government meeting.

Adamec Forced To Abandon Campaign Speech

AU1405191490 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 90 p 1

["(SE)"-signed report: "An Attempted Assault on the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Chairman"]

[Text] Valasske Mezirici (From our own correspondent)—On Friday [11 May] afternoon, the club hall belonging to the glass factory in Valasske Mezirici was filled with approximately 350 communists, who had come to a public preelection meeting at which Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] candidates for seats in the Federal Assembly were to have been presented.

Around 100 other citizens also came carrying banners bearing anticommunist slogans. The arrival of Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ chairman, was hailed with whistling and shouts of "Down with the CPCZ." Attempts were even made to physically assault him. Comrade Adamec and other communists in the hall attempted for a full 30 minutes to conduct a dialogue with those present. He was unsuccessful. His speech was constantly interrupted by shameful exclamations and chants of "Go home!" "Long live Sokol!" and "The CPCZ is beyond the law!" The communists tried to maintain peace. But, despite their efforts and the efforts of the nonparty members who wanted to hear the views of the Communist Party candidates, it was impossible to persuade the chanting group to be more reasonable. Therefore, the communists decided to bring the assembly to an end.

L. Adamec left by car; the hood of the car was damaged by rods from the banners and was splattered by smashed eggs. On Friday, Valasske Mezirici was a witness to something that has nothing in common with the political culture of our developing pluralist and democratic society.

Assembly Approves Report on 17 Nov Events

LD1105223590 Prague Television Service in Czech 2000 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Parliament has approved a final report by the joint commission of the Federal Assembly and Czech National Council that supervised the investigation of the

events in Prague on 17 November. The facts included in the report are gradually being published.

The commission discovered that an intervention which took place on Narodni Avenue on 17 November was directed from two centers, and also that the state secret police of the Soviet Union—the KGB—was present in Prague at that time. What does it reveal?

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker, in Slovak] I would like above all to make it more precise: Back in December, our commission pointed out that there was a rather serious and substantiated suspicion that an intervention on Narodni Avenue had been planned and that in this context the second command center had existed, which had been under different instructions. Nevertheless, this was merely unproven conjecture.

As far as the KGB, the committee of the state security of the Soviet Union, is concerned, it is well known that in that period they held talks here; namely, on the evening of 17 November high officers of that committee held talks with representatives of the Federal Ministry of Interior.

[Unidentified reporter, in Czech] Is the subject of their talks known?

[Speaker, in Slovak] We do not know it precisely, but it was the evening when those representatives of our Federal Ministry who were present were kept informed—therefore, we assume that the KGB was also kept informed, at least about the direction which those events were taking.

[Reporter, in Czech] The Czechoslovak State Secret Security behaved in a very unusual way after 17 November. Before 17 November it had been very active in arresting dissidents and preventing their activities, and after 17 November it failed to do anything and made possible the founding of the Civic Forum, which in fact overthrew the former regime. How can this be explained?

[Speaker, in Slovak] Whether they had not received the instructions or received the instructions not to intervene was of course not proved, and we do not know exactly what the basis was for their inactivity. We assume that it was not by chance that they were inactive—of course we do not have this question totally clarified, and we continue our work on clarifying this issue.

[Reporter, in Czech] Is it possible that there was already a faction within the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] then which itself was attempting to overthrow the party's former leadership?

[Speaker, in Slovak] There is no doubt that there was a faction within the CPCZ which was not satisfied with the leadership and there are some indications that this faction was formed in such a way that it undertook certain organized steps which were to lead, or led, to overthrowing the former leadership.

[Reporter, in Czech] Is it roughly known who belonged to this faction?

[Speaker, in Slovak] There are some suspicions here, but I would prefer not to give specific names. How much influence this faction had on preparing these events is probably yet to be revealed.

[Reporter, in Czech] You visited Miroslav Stepan in custody yesterday. Can you tell us, providing it is not a secret, what you discussed and what will be the outcome of your discussions?

[Speaker, in Slovak] Miroslav Stepan asked me to visit him because during his study of the documents, when acquainting himself with his charge, he came across some facts which concerned the commission. In this context he asked that some confrontation be repeated.

[Reporter, in Czech] Does that mean that he decided to cooperate better with your commission?

[Speaker, in Slovak] I do not think this was the issue. What mattered was this specific request but of course I made use of the visit to attempt to better clarify the evening of 17 November, when he was visited by General Lorenc and Colonel (Vykypel). We wanted to know what was the aim and purpose of this consultation, who was its initiator, what they discussed, and so on.

[Reporter, in Czech] Could this become a turning point in our knowledge of what then happened?

[Speaker, in Slovak] I do not think it is a turning point, but of course new information was acquired which in my view will certainly help further investigation. [end recording]

Government Sets Timetable for Economic Reform

LD1405210590 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Federal Government agreed on a timetable of economic changes to be carried out until the end of this year.

Federal Deputy Premier Vaclav Vales told a press meeting following the government's session that the government stated that the basic task for the nearest future is to maintain the stabilized running of the economy until individual measures of the economic reforms gradually come into effect.

The minimum reform steps include ensuring a scope free of inflation and creating new ownership relations, which covers both the founding of new private and joint-stock companies and the transformation of the existing state enterprises. This process will involve extensive denationalization, to be followed by a gradual privatization of national property, with foreign and home capital taking part.

An important element of the reform will be a radical solution to the price problem, eliminating the deformed structure of prices. This will involve changes in prices of the main raw material, fuel and energy resources, with subsidies of retail prices of goods and services being eliminated. Compensation to citizens is reckoned with.

The reforms envisage also a speedy introduction of internal convertibility of the crown, designed to ensure all economic institutions equal access to foreign exchange.

Part of the reform package, discussed by the government, was a new concept of employment and social policy and the formulation of the state industrial, agricultural, energy and ecological policies.

Regarding the prices structure, Federal Financial Minister Vaclav Klaus said the liberalization of prices would start from January 1, 1991, with the first changes in prices starting July 1, 1990. Their purpose is not "the state's triumph over the citizen", Vaclav Klaus said. Concrete steps will only be decided but in the majority of cases the changes in retail prices will be accompanied by full compensation to the population.

Federal Deputy Premier Vladimir Dlouhy said the outlines of economic changes approved today give sufficient guarantees of a continual course of action also for the cabinet that will be formed afer the June elections.

Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak stated that the submitted reform program is a sort of combination of a shock variant and gradual transition, which crystallized under the pressure of reality.

The privatization process will take place in two stages—the first one being denationalization, i.e. transformation of a great number of state enterprises into state joint stock companies. The second being the privatization itself, Minister Klaus told newsmen here today.

Vaclav Vales stressed that changes in organizational structures are part of the economic reform, i.e. cancellation of inefficient ones, on the one hand, but, on the other hand, preservation of structures which enable Czechoslovakia to compete with the world. Vladimir Dlouhy added that the timetable of the economic reform complies with the conditions of the European Communities.

Vaclav Vales and President of the State Bank of Czechoslovakia Josef Tosovsky spoke about the concept of speedy internal convertibility of the crown approved today which is a qualitatively new step in the state's currency market. According to it, the possibility of enterprises to get hard currency will be in fact limited only by the amount of money they will have at their disposal, starting from the beginning of 1991. As to problems of external convertibility of the crown, the government officials said it is impossible to say now when it will be achieved.

Asked how many Western companies have shown real interest in cooperation, Minister Barcak said about one hundred. Commenting on trade relations between Czechoslovakia and East Germany, he said that the supply "morale" of GDR enterprises has considerably decreased in the recent period obviously due to the fact that in a month's time exports will be paid in hard currency.

Results of Inquiry Into Political Parties' Assets

AU1505095890

[Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 10 May on page 4 carries a 600-word CTK report entitled "Political Parties and Money," which deals with the debate on the political parties' assets that took place in the Federal Assembly on 9 May. Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 10 May on pages 1 and 5 carries a 1,200-word interview with Government Minister Kvetoslava Korinkova, chairwoman of the People's Control Committee of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic, dealing with the results of the committee's inquiry into the property of political parties which operated in Czechoslovakia prior to 17 November 1989.

The LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE report includes the following passage on the report which Kvetoslava Korinkova presented to the 9 May session of parliament and which includes the "interim results" of the People's Control Committee's inquiry into the political parties' property: "On 31 December 1989, political parties availed themselves of the following immovable assets and means of production: Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ]—9.527 billion Czechoslovak korunas; Czechoslovak Socialist Party [CSS]—12 million Czechoslovak korunas; Czechoslovak People's Party [CSL]—13 million Czechoslovak korunas; Freedom Party—100,000 Czechoslovak korunas; and Democratic Party—100,000 Czechoslovak korunas. The CPCZ was using a total of 600 buildings, 147 of which it owned, 291 of which were in its permanent use, and 162 in temporary use. The property of the CSS represented 10 buildings and the CSL avails itself of 11 buildings. The Freedom Party and the Democratic Party do not have any buildings in permanent use. The property of the other political parties is small, compared with the property of the CPCZ. Whereas the CPCZ availed itself of immovable assets worth 5,140 Czechoslovak korunas per party member on 31 December 1989, the CSS had assets worth 757 korunas, the CSL assets worth 278 korunas, the Freedom Party assets worth 84 korunas, and the Democratic Party assets worth 90 korunas per party member. Equally interesting is a comparison of membership dues paid by members of individual parties. Members of the CPCZ paid an average of 752 Czechoslovak korunas in 1989, CSS members 42 korunas, CSL members 27 korunas, Freedom Party members 17 korunas, and Democratic Party members 37 korunas."

In her interview with RUDE PRAVO, Korinkova specifies that, of the 9.5 billion korunas worth of property "at its disposal" at the end of last year, the CPCZ actually owned only 4.48 billion worth of property. Asked whether these figures have changed in any way since the end of last year, she says that "in the case of the CPCZ, the figures have indeed changed. A total of 359 buildings have been handed over or are prepared to be handed over." Korinkova estimates that "by 30 June 1990, the CPCZ will retain 10 to 25 percent of its original property." Asked whether there were any discrepancies

between what the committee ascertained and between the figures supplied by the CPCZ, Korinkova replies that "as far as immovable assets in permanent use are concerned, the discrepancy amounted to 24 percent."

In her interview with RUDE PRAVO, Korinkova also comments on the political parties' "movable assets." She says: "According to official data, the CPCZ had over 1 billion korunas of financial assets and reserves at the end of 1989. By 30 April 1990 it had, according to incomplete background materials, $318,354. The CSS had 31 million korunas and the CSL 29.8 million korunas, 3,079 German marks, and $50. These are only preliminary results, however. The report on the outcome of the inquiry will be submitted to the Federal Government soon."

People's Party Leader Said State Security Agent

AU1405142790

[Editorial Report] Vienna PROFIL Nr. 20/14 May on pages 51-52, under the headline "'... I Will Liquidate Him Without Mercy'; the New Leading Politicians of the Czechoslovak People's Party; by ***," carries the 2,000-word abbreviated version of a document claiming that Josef Bartoncik, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party (CSL) was an agent of the Czechoslovak State Security Corps (StB).

In an accompanying report on the current political situation in the CSFR, PROFIL notes that it "examined the reliability of the source with the help of people who have known the Czechoslovak scene well for years. The result: There is no doubt that the persons who conveyed the document—it is published in a slightly abbreviated form on the following pages—have to be taken seriously. However, as forgeries of secret material of this type cannot be completely ruled out, it is impossible to ultimately determine whether the accusations are true. This will have to be reserved for an examination in the CSFR, before which PROFIL does not presume to make a decision."

According to the document, Bartoncik's "cover name was 'Hajek' and his registration number 15.301. Bartoncik signed the pledge to cooperate with the StB in Brno, where he was leading secretary of the South Moravian Regional Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party until November 1989."

"He started his cooperation with the StB on his own initiative in order to accelerate his career." "Bartoncik's objective was to become CSL chairman. He never hesitated to use psychological pressure and even threats of murder."

According to the document, Bartoncik "joined forces with CSL functionaries, among them Richard Sacher and Vera Bartoskova, and began a campaign against his party leadership. There he used all the state security methods he had learned during his work with the StB. In order to further increase his opportunities, he established contacts with Dr. Vaclav Benda, present chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, who was a leading representative of the church wing of Charter 77. He briefed him on the work of Parliament and of the CSL." It is stated that Benda did not support him against the CSL leadership.

"In the second half of 1989," the document says, Bartoncik "started to directly attack the CSL leadership," by means of proxies, above all Vera Bartoskova, who was also a StB member, and Richard Sacher.

According to the document, after Bartoncik became CSL chairman, he strongly supported Sacher's appointment as interior minister because otherwise his StB activities and those of Deputy Foreign Minister Vera Bartoskova, who worked under the cover name of "Viera," would have been disclosed.

Accusation Called 'Disinformation'

LD1405205390 Prague CTK in English 1856 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak People's Party today protested against an article in an Austrian weekly, accusing party leaders of close cooperation with the former Czechoslovak Secret Police (STB), saying it was deliberately planned disinformation aimed at discrediting the party before the June parliamentary elections.

An article in the May 14 issue of the weekly PROFIL accused top people's party representatives, party chairman and chairman of the Federal Assembly House of the People Josef Bartoncik, party presidium member and interior minister Richard Sacher and member of the party Central Committee and Deputy Foreign Minister Vera Bartoskova of close cooperation with former Czechoslovak Communist Party representatives and bodies of the secret police STB, now dissolved.

The People's Party statement, given to CTK, said the content of the slanderous article is demonstrably based on information coming from circles of the former officials of the Czechoslovak People's Party Secretariat who until recently closely collaborated with the mentioned institutions.

Vacek on Positive, Negative Aspects of Warsaw Pact

LD1305155290 Prague CTK in English 1419 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Prague May 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia fully respects the obligations following from its membership of the Warsaw Treaty and supports the efforts for changing this organization into a political union and increasing its role in the sphere of disarmament, Czechoslovak Defense Minister Miroslav Vacek said in his order issued on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Treaty.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia at present actively strives for the establishment of a new, flexible and promising model of European security in which it will be able to assert its desire for cooperation and open dialogue.

The Warsaw Treaty fulfilled and has been fulfilling its mission. Its activity played a positive role in the process of easing military and political tension in Europe. The events taking place on the European continent prove that the world has so far needed such an organization, Miroslav Vacek said.

He, however, pointed out that the history of the Warsaw Treaty had also been linked with the neo-Stalinist approaches to tackling international problems and limiting the sovereignty of the member countries. The unjustified invasion by the troops of the five Warsaw Treaty member states of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 and the following deployment of the Soviet troops on Czechoslovak territory had negative consequences for further development of the country.

Vacek Calls for 'Leaner' Army

PM0905121590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 90 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Defense Minister Colonel General M. Vacek by A. Shapovalov, especially for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Prague; date not given: "Tomorrow Is the 45th Anniversary of Czechoslovakia's Liberation from Fascism: Loyalty to Alliance Commitments"—first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] Prague—The theme of the interview with Colonel General M. Vacek, CSFR minister of national defense, by a TASS correspondent are the achievements with which the Czechoslovak Army approaches the 45th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's Germany and its outlook for the near future.

[Shapovalov] There is much talk at the moment about the anniversary of the rout of Hitler's Germany being marked differently in Czechoslovakia this year....

[Vacek] Your information is correct. The traditional annual celebrations of the rout of Hitler's Germany, the end of World War II in Europe, our people's antifascist struggle, and the completion of Czechoslovakia's liberation will, as from this year, assume a somewhat different character. We have given up military parades and also the staging of the Czechoslovak Spartakiad. The celebrations will be linked with specific places, citizens, and servicemen of the antifascist coalition. With a feeling of profound gratitude and respect we will commemorate the decisive role of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces and the massive casualties sustained by Soviet servicemen during the liberation of our motherland. In view of the fact that information about the contribution of Western allies and the Czechoslovak resistance movement in the West was suppressed in the past, it has been decided to shift the focus of celebrations this year to Plzen, which was liberated by the U.S. Army.

The Czechoslovak Army will take an active part in the celebrations. Military oath-taking ceremonies with be held in the presence of parents, relatives, and representatives of the public, and festive gatherings will be held in units, staffs, and educational establishments and institutions during which the presidential decree and the minister of national defense's order will be read out. We are seeking to achieve an understanding of the historic traditions and their connection with the processes of renewal under way in the Czechoslovak Army in the course of the May festivities.

[Shapovalov] Talking about the reform which has been initiated in the Czechoslovak Army, could you outline its essence, principles, and objectives?

[Vacek] I must clarify that the use of the term "reform" is not entirely appropriate to describe the processes which are under way. It is, above all, a question of the democratization and humanization of army life. On the basis of the amendment of the fundamental law—the CSFR Constitution—or rather the repeal of the article on the leading role of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the state political system is switching to the principles of pluralist democracy. The Czechoslovak Army, as an instrument of the state, safeguards this process and also implements fundamental changes itself, both in the sphere of the theory of military building and in its practical life. To this end I have issued a number of orders which create conditions for the implementation of the new principles in accordance with the changes of the superior legislative power (the constitution, laws, and government and CSFR Federal Assembly decisions.) Another substantial change is the process of standing aloof from the party [nadpartiynosti], and also the implementation of measures to enhance specialist training and the quality of servicemen's knowledge. The objective is the restructuring of the army in order to raise it to a level which will make it possible, in accordance with the state's military doctrine, to join the overall system of European security on an equitable basis.

[Shapovalov] What is the purport of the amendments and additions to the Law on Universal Military Conscription which were adopted recently by the Federal Assembly?

[Vacek] These additions have to be rated positively. They take account of changes in international relations to which our state is contributing by specific steps in the sphere of reducing the numerical strength of armed forces and armaments. Simultaneously the Law on Universal Military Conscription is being brought in line with international treaties, for instance the international pact on civil and political rights and the Treaty No. 29 on forced and compulsory labor.

An objective assessment of the changes in international relations, the need to abide by the international treaty on security and cooperation in Europe, and compliance with citizens' wishes are the main factors which brought about the need to renew the Law on Universal Conscription and the Discharge of Military Service.

The amendments introduced in the new law take account of the principle of reasonable defense sufficiency and combat readiness of Czechoslovakia's Armed Forces.

The reduction of compulsory military service to 18 months ensures the effective training of servicemen doing military service in all military occupational specialties. The withdrawal of the permission to use the Czechoslovak Army to assist the national economy has created conditions for improved training and education of servicemen.

The Czechoslovak Army Command does not believe that the newly established rights and freedoms of servicemen, including the freedom of religion and the amendment of draft regulations applicable to people traveling abroad or emigrating, will adversely affect the country's defense capability or the combat readiness of its armed forces.

This also applies to a certain extent to the introduction of community service as an alternative to military service. Looking at this from the angle of traditional views, this could be described as a violation of the principle of universal military conscription. However, the interest displayed in community service does not bear out these fears.

[Shapovalov] In any transformations, apart from positive aspects, there are also drawbacks. What are the latter in respect of the army reform?

[Vacek] Naturally, every change is connected with problems. However, that is a natural law of human conduct and experience, a manifestation of the law of action and reaction, as it were, in social conditions. They stem above all from subjective approaches to military issues. Our aim is to define the limits permissible in free debate. Naturally, the limiting factor in defining this framework is the necessity to maintain the army's combat readiness.

[Shapovalov] What is your vision of the Czechoslovak Army of the future?

[Vacek] Its development will depend directly on the continuation of the all-European peace process and will take place in accordance with the Czechoslovak military doctrine so as to ensure the sovereignty and independence of the state on the basis of the principle of defense sufficiency.

In the near future we are planning substantial cuts in the numerical strength of personnel and combat hardware. The higher quality of the Czechoslovak Army will be achieved by means of a gradual transition to the voluntary principle of manning, and in the technical sphere by means of modernization. In this way conditions will be created for a further probable reduction of the length of compulsory military service. In the future Czechoslovak Army we intend to strengthen the social standing of servicemen and enhance their prestige.

We want to have a considerably leaner Czechoslovak Army than at present, an army which would, however, from the viewpoint of military qualities be on a par with the armies of the European states which have taken part in the talks on the new security system.

[Shapovalov] Could you say a few words about the Czechoslovak Army and the Warsaw Pact?

[Vacek] The Warsaw Pact was founded in specific historical conditions to counterbalance another military bloc already in existence in Europe. At present Czechoslovak foreign policy advocates the need to change bloc thinking and to switch to a bloc-free collective system of European security.

Czechoslovakia intends to remain within the system of European security. Consequently, if the bloc principle is retained, it will remain a member of the Warsaw Pact. It is necessary, within the framework of the talks which are underway in the top organs of this pact, to bring the text of the statutes in line with the changes in the political systems of its member states and to boost the political activities of the bloc at the expense of the military activities. In my view, a unilateral dismantling of the Warsaw Pact while keeping NATO intact would disrupt the equilibrium in Europe and put the process of further disarmament in jeopardy.

Finance Minister Outlines Economic Reform

LD1405191790 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] [Announcer] The Federal Government was in session in Prague today [14 May]. Vladimir Kolaja and Miroslav Dietrich prepared a report:

[Kolaja, in Czech] Zbynek Fiala, director of the press department of the Government Presidium Office, said that today's meeting was a key meeting in the whole period of the government of national understanding. Evidence of this is seen in those who attended the afternoon news conference. Federal Deputy Premiers Vaclav Vales and Vladimir Dlouhy, Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak, Minister of Finance Vaclav Klaus, and chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank Josef Josovsky briefed the newsmen about the radical economic reform. The point is that after today's meeting, the government reached agreement on a joint and unified program of economic reform. Its basis is the transition to a full market economy with the objective of substantially increasing economic efficiency. The basic steps include a opening up to the world, the provision of a noninflationary environment, and economic balance. At issue will be to newly define ownership relations, to denationalize and then to privatize a considerable part of the present state enterprises, to radically resolve the price ranges deformations, to create a new concept of employment and social policy, and to formulate a new state economic policy in industry, agriculture, and in other branches.

The government today approved a schedule up to 30 June, or a program for the present government and a schedule of the reform until the end of this year, which should be implemented by a new government.

[Dietrich] The first question at today's news conference quite naturally concerned the price rises. Minister of FInance Vaclav Klaus replied:

[Begin Klaus recording, in Czech] We insist that the schedule for the stages of the reform is an internally interrelated package of items from which newsmen should not pull out individual questions and from these questions, in turn, a question concerning retail prices. But since we discuss prices, then the basis for the approved reform procedure is a speedy straightening of our very deformed price structures, which have been subject to administrative dictate for 40 years, in all price ranges—in the wholesale, procurement, and retail prices.

We intend to proceed by taking two steps. The first step will be something which we refer to as a central straightening—this is what the government itself dares to do. This step will be far smaller than the second step. The second step will be far greater and is a step which amounts to freeing prices; in fact it is a liberalization of prices. First, I will name the date—and right now it is not a question of talking about particular prices, but about dates—as you are asking. The dateline for the second one is 1 January 1991. This means that this is a relatively short space of time—from today it will take seven and a half months before we start a wide-ranging price liberalization, which will, of course, be accompanied by a very cautious microeconomic policy, both currency and financial, on the one hand, and also by a whole range of additional regulation levers.

But what we want in essence is to introduce the liberalization of price formation by 1 January 1991. Before this we intend to implement several partial—and here it is important to say partial—price remedies [naprava]. A decision on their details is yet to be made although we have a general idea about them. We know for sure that a report on retail prices will reach the government in two weeks time, that a report on wholesale and procurement prices, on exchange rates, and so on will reach the government in a set time, too. We intend to begin the first steps on 1 July this year. [end recording]

[Koleja] The entire economic reform is a set of inseparable steps. As Deputy Federal Premier Vaclav Vales said, the reform can be considered to be a quick one and its end cannot be determined. However, as Deputy Federal Premier Vladimir Dlouhy fittingly observed, the reform will probably reach its end when the koruna is convertible.

Dubcek Views Slovak Separatism, Baltic Situation

LD1105181790 Prague CTK in English 1344 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Ottawa May 11 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alexander Dubcek and Slovak Premier Milan Cic explained at a press conference at Ottawa University today the principles of a new set-up of Czechoslovakia on the basis of an equal position of the Czechs and the Slovaks in the federation.

"Separatist tendencies which really do exist in the Slovak Republic, however, do not represent the attitudes of the Slovak nation as a whole. It would be absurd to establish our interior disintegration nowadays when we strive to integrate into Europe," Alexander Dubcek said.

Asked about the possibility of creating a confederation Milan Cic stated that Czechoslovakia aims at federation of two equal republics while strengthening substantially their independent position.

Asked to comment on the situation in the Baltics, Alexandr Dubcek said that "every step taken to support one or another tendency must be well considered to help the reform movement and not to play into the hands of the conservative forces waiting for an opportunity to reverse the democratization process in the U.S.S.R. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Milan Cic responded to a question on how quickly prerequisites for crown convertibility would be created. He informed journalists about the document on comprehensive economic development prepared by the federal and national governments. It solves basic problems concerning the transition to the market economy, including convertible currency. "It should be introduced within one or two years," Milan Cic said.

Havel's Order on Liberation Anniversary

AU1405093590 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 8 May 90 p 2

[CTK report: "Order by the President of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic"]

[Text] Prague— The president of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic issued an order to members of the Armed Forces on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of liberation of Czechoslovakia. This order states, among other things:

The liberation of our country made possible the restoration of the Czechoslovak democratic state and provided the conditions for an attempt at significant social changes in our society. Moreover, it facilitated the building of a democratic and antifascist army and security force for the defense and protection of our homeland.

February 1948, however, signified the end of the pluralistic democracy, which has been gradually replaced by a totality marked by the rule of a single party. The division of Europe by the "iron curtain," superpower, or Stalinist confrontation attitudes toward dealing with the global and with the continental problems during the cold- war period negatively influenced the international as well as the internal political development.

Today our society is entering the road of the formation of a democratic political system and of a state based on the rule of law. An indivisible part of this process is the securing of the full sovereignty of the state. Czechoslovakia intends to meet all its obligations arising from the Warsaw Pact as a political military alliance respecting the sovereignty and independence of its member countries and as a significant tool in the disarmament talks.

The idea of security, democratization, and general humanization of the world is becoming a mighty political and social force. The task of building a unified Europe gains in prominence, and we want to become an inseparable part of this Europe. Despite these positive changes in international relations, the military political situation remains complex. Europe is still divided into two blocs. Therefore, the defense doctrine of Czechoslovakia stresses the principles of sufficient defense, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and its goal is the defense of the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of our state.

You will, by securing of the defense of our homeland and by fulfilling the tasks of the training year, develop the heritage of the common antifascist struggle and of the national liberation movement of our peoples.

Poll Shows Approval for Economic Measures

LD1405125190 Prague CTK in English 1134 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK)—A total of 46.7 per cent of Czechoslovakia's population consider the government measures for the improvement of the economic situation in the country "adequate", 24.8 per cent "slow" and 13.9 per cent "hasty". The rest cannot evaluate the rate of the current changes, according to an April public opinion poll of the Trade Research Institute in Prague.

41.9 per cent of the 1,474 respondents regarded the changes carried out by the two republic governments as well-considered, 36 per cent as "not very well-considered."

Referring to the threats to social securities imposed by the abovementioned measures, 32.6 per cent of the respondents considered their impact "hard" and 43.7 per cent "adequately hard." A relatively small part of them were of the opinion that these measures were "soft."

A total of 47.6 per cent of Czechoslovakia's population was convinced that the government provides sufficient information about its intentions in the price policy, but 41 per cent are of the contrary opinion. More than nine-tenths of the respondents were convinced that food prices will rise by the end of 1990. Six-tenths expected an increase of prices of non-food products.

Poll Shows Drop in Satisfaction With Government

AU1405204390

[Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech on 12 May on page 2, under the headline "How Satisfied Are We With the Government?," carries a 600-word report by Anna Vejvodova on the results of a recent opinion poll.

According to the report, 1,474 people have been polled repeatedly since the Federal Government and the republican governments were established. The most recent poll was carried out at the end of April. Respondents were asked how satisfied they are with the Federal Government. According to the poll, "almost 60 percent of the population are satisfied or very satisfied with the government; this represents a drop from 73.5 percent in January. The public's attitude toward the republican governments is stable. The decline in favor is minimal."

Respondents were also asked their opinion on the government's measures to improve the economic situation. According to the poll, "13.9 percent consider the measures to be hasty; 46.7 percent consider them to be adequate; and 24.8 percent consider them to be slow."

The polls confirm that 90 percent of respondents are convinced that food prices will increase this year. Almost 60 percent of respondents also expect the prices of nonfood products to increase.

Vejvodova concludes her article by stating, "it is also made clear from this research that the governments should discuss their price policy more openly and prepare information in advance in order to prevent an unnecessary distortion of their intentions."

Soldiers To Vote Freely for First Time 8-9 Jun

LD1505084490 Prague CTK in English 0702 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Prague May 15 (CTK)—Parliamentary elections in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on June 8-9, 1990 will enable soldiers undergoing military service to vote freely for the first time.

Soldiers are drafted into the Army from the ranks of the civilian population and have to serve for 18 months. University students serve only nine months. Soldiers undergoing military service represent the greatest number of the Czechoslovak Army members. The Czechoslovak Army had some 200,000 soldiers on January 1, 1990.

In contradistinction to previous years, soldiers undergoing military service will vote on June 8 and 9 in civilian polling stations and not in their barracks. They have been given guarantees that they will be able to visit election rallies of political parties, movements and coalitions before the elections.

Until now soldiers had to vote, in contradistinction to career soldiers in their barracks under the supervision of deputy commanders for political affairs. This function does not exist any more. Such elections were only a manifestation of support for the Communist Party in the Czechoslovak Armed Forces regardless of the real soldiers' conviction or of the fact that they often did not know the candidate they voted for. A rejection of participation in the elections was described by political workers of the Czechoslovak Army as a serious political misdemeanour.

Communist Party of Slovakia Election Broadcast

LD1105211490

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Slovak at 1415 GMT on 11 May broadcasts a 15-minute election broadcast by the Communist Party of Slovakia (CPSL).

The broadcast begins with an unidentified speaker, who states that the CPSL has been blamed for all past wrongs but who stresses that the CPSL can be renewed as a modern left-wing party and play a political role both in Slovakia and Czechoslovakia.

Ivan Hudex, a writer, speaks about reform tendencies that have existed within the party for some time, asserting that in his view the party is not in fact damaged by recent events as it is now free to return to its original ideals, which still have not been fulfilled.

Vojtech Racek, a locksmith in Hlohovec, expresses hope that the time of discussions is over and that Slovaks are going to begin to work for the benefit of their society. Nowadays it is clear that the party members are real communists and not careerists—this purge was needed to make the party capable of action. Other unidentified speakers say the aim of the party is equal rights for every member of our society—rights of education, social security, etc.

Milan Sebesta, from a nickel works state enterprise in Sered, says that he joined the party voluntarily, from his own convictions. He comes from a worker's family and, paradoxically, from a very religious background. People respect his decision to remain in the party, although it would be more advantageous for him not to. He has been working in metallurgy since he was fifteen, and he has gained experience which comes only with practice, not with book learning. He and his family would not like to move and change around. Therefore, he sees that his livelihood as well as that of his fellow workers, are in jeopardy. "Because as you know there is a certain pressure on us communists, and I do not find the things which are taking place to be right. Something else has been said after 17 November and something else is happening. I do not imagine democracy like this. Sometimes we really did not even feel like going to work. When I think that people give us a nasty look for nothing else but that we are communists—this is not easy. Previously we got on well together. I remember one thing from religious teaching: to love your neighbor as yourself. It is a motto of us communists too, not only of Christian and Catholics. It is a general motto, and they cannot make claim to it. I feel that I am just as honest a person as they are."

An announcer says the CPSL wants to be a political party of citizens whose credo is not only freedom and democracy, peace and solidarity, but also a humane society, productive in a material and spiritual sense, the society of citizens who see the defense of all-human values as the best expression of their interests.

A woman called Marta Kubisova, a CPSL member and teacher in an apprenticeship center in Povazska Bystrica, says that at the beginning her pupils would say offensive things about communists including herself, but now they are able to see both sides of things, yet she realizes how easily it is to influence them whether by proven information or not. Her mother, with a very basic education, can see things very clearly and says that people are afraid that the circumstances now will be the same as during the first republic. "At the meeting with Palo Kanich in Puchov, I was interested in his idea that now the time must come when young people ought to gain experience to be able to compare whether socialism was so negative as we are told now or whether it had also positive values," she says. She advises her pupils to ask their grandparents to get to know the truth. They are the best source of information, as they have experience.

She says the CP traditionally promotes the interests of workers who were the most numerous part of the social base of its membership, but it wants to have a dialogue with other strata of the society too. It wants to create a social atmosphere which will not allow room for grudges and utter negation of everything that has been achieved in our society so far due to the work of communists.

She adds that this program creates a good base for the CP to initiate the creation of a left-wing block in Slovakia because "not only the economic richness of the country, which can be in the hands of 10-15 percent of the population, but also the balance of the distribution of these results of the production process is a criterion by which one can say whether society is relatively well or badly off. It is very important whether a society makes it possible, in a democratic way, for all gifted pupils to study or only for those whose parents can afford it. It is also very important whether every hard-working man can gain in his life sufficient means to enjoy justly the fruits of his work or whether he is condemned to substitute ways of earning his living. I do not want to be a scaremonger; on the contrary, our party's program identifies a constructive approach, it accepts the needs of the newly created situation but it wants to act in such a way as not to forget those people who are hardworking and talented and yet it could happen that they would get nothing from the big cake baked by society."

Green Party Election Broadcast

LD1105193690

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 0815 GMT on 11 May broadcasts a five-minute election broadcast on behalf of the Green Party. An unidentified speaker mentions the Green Party's initiatives in Prague on issues such as air pollution and the future of the Prague subway.

Miroslav Kulhavy, chairman of the Prague Greens, then speaks about Minister Klaus' speech announcing that the construction of the Prague subway is about to be halted for the time being because of financial considerations. The Prague Greens coordination center sent a protest letter to Premier Calfa and Prague Mayor Koran in which they stressed that the subway is the only reasonable way to prevent too much automobile traffic in Prague, Kulhavy notes. This letter succeeded and subway construction is proceeding. Kulhavy stresses that

the Green Party has not entered into any election coalition and points out that any cooperation between the Green Party and the Czechoslovak Communist Party is out of the question.

The unidentified speaker says that the Green Party is striving to achieve democracy so as to be able to publicly tackle ecological and other problems. The party supports switching to a market economy as a source of income that will provide money for improving the quality of the environment. It is not a party of luminaries but of experts and responsible citizens, he says.

Czechoslovak Socialist Party Briefs Journalists

LD1105201290 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Prague May 11 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Socialist Party strives to establish contacts with all democratic forces and parties not only at home but also abroad, e.g. the Socialist International and all its member parties, the Czechoslovak Socialist Party representatives told a press conference here Friday.

In this connection the Czechoslovak Socialist Party has sent a letter to the Socialist International asking for the observer status in this international community.

The journalists were also acquainted with the results of an opinion poll made on the party's request in which the Socialists ranked fifth with 8.2 per cent.

Party's chairman Jiri Vyvadil pointed inter alia to the danger of the return of the situation before November 17. 1989 which is still topical. "That is why we must look for common features and stop attacks on persons or individual parties and follow ethic election principles in the election struggle."

Public Against Violence Broadcast

LD1105205290

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Slovak at 0850 GMT on 11 May carries a five-minute election broadcast for the Public Against Violence (VPN) organization. VPN candidate Frantisek Miklosko compares the VPN and Christian Democratic movement and characterizes VPN as a tolerant and liberal secular movement which, together with Christian Democrats, can do a lot to benefit Slovakia. These two movements signed an election agreement not to attack each other.

Miklosko points out that so long as the Communist Party's programme includes a thesis on class hatred, it will be an unacceptable party. He concludes: People will have to think through for whom they will vote, because Slovakia is entering an important new phase of history. A chance for the VPN means a chance for Slovakia.

Christian Democratic Movement Pro-Environment

LD1105225190 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2005 GMT 11 May 90

[Excerpts] In the past, Slovakia ranked among the most well-preserved countries in Europe. This was because Slovaks have developed from ancient times not only a Christian and humanistic attitude toward other nations, but also to nature, their provider. The Christian Democratic Movement proceeds from these traditions and is guided by the principle that what is not ecological is uneconomical and immoral. [passage omitted]

The Christian Democratic Movement has pledged in its election program to work for the elimination of all sources of pollution. In extreme cases it will demand either a temporary or permanent halting of activities which devalue the environment and have a negative impact on citizens' health. The Christian Democratic Movement will promote the principle that the population's health must be the prime objective, even at the cost of lower yields. It will support measures to cut sources of emissions that damage forests, which are our most important natural treasure. In its election program the Christian Democratic Movement emphasizes concern about the protection of the countryside and land as the basic condition for a healthy environment and food.

PAV Terminates Activity in East Slovak Works

LD1405204990 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] By decision of the Coordination Committee of Public Against Violence [PAV], the work of this movement has been terminated in the East Slovak steel works. Following the fulfillment of the PAV's tasks in the enterprise, it has made a voluntary decision to recall its activists. Only the trade unions are active in the workplaces. Thus, the PAV has contributed to conducting the election campaign in a spirit of fair play. All political parties will have equal conditions in it. The PAV's work has also been terminated in the Slovak Magnesite Works for the same reasons.

New Slovak Government Daily To Be Issued 15 May

LD1405141190 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 14 May 90

[Summary] NARODNA OBRODA is the title of the new Slovak Government's 16-page daily, which will be on sale beginning 15 May at the price of kcs2. It will come out in 100,000 copies, and 80 journalists on its staff will provide fresh information from home and the abroad.

Juraj (?Veres), the chief editor of the daily, told Bratislava Radio's Hana Beranova that the daily will provide the most extensive news coverage and focus particularly on those readers who from the viewpoint of their profession, position, and post they hold need to be well informed by central authorities to be able to discharge successfully the duties arising from their office. This did

not mean that the daily will not court ordinary readers, who also want to be well informed.

Although the daily will be published by the Slovak Government, it will strive to be a quality independent newspaper and will take a critical stance toward persons, movements, and even the Slovak Government. This was because each government and each institution in a democratic society needs certain checks, and a free daily will provide the most effective checks. The basis from which the daily proceeds is the fulfillment of the program of the present government of national understanding and after the election it will be the new government's program from which the daily will proceed.

Third TV Channel Launched 14 May

LD1405094790 Prague CTK in English 0900 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK)—The broadcasting of Soviet Television's central channel in Czechoslovakia, which could be viewed by every fourth person in Czechoslovakia, has been replaced, as from today, by a third Czechoslovak television channel to be known as OK 3.

As an experiment, it will transmit satellite television programs, mainly news, culture and sport, for seven hours daily. Apart from productions by televisions companies La Sept and TV 5 (France), CNN (USA), and Screensport (Great Britain), Soviet central television programs will still be transmitted—everything will be devoted to television language courses in English and German for the time being. The third Czechoslovak television channel will introduce satellite television to most of the Czechoslovak public, as according to last year's statistics, only three percent of viewers own an aerial for satellite television.

Soviet Troop Commission Notes Sliac Contamination

LD1105161690 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Although parliament ended its work in the election period on Wednesday [9 May], its commission for the supervision of Soviet troop withdrawal from Czechoslovakia continues its work. Lubos Lidicky sent this telephone despatch on its itinerant session in Slovakia.

[Begin Lidicky recording] Sliac, the spa town, is another place that is washing the khaki coloring from itself. Of 19 units deployed on the territory of Central Slovak region, already four have crossed the eastern borders of our Republic. Others should depart by the end of the year. This is a more pleasant finding for the deputies' commission.

The darkest aspect of Soviet troops' stay in our country, and in particular in Sliac, is the bad treatment of the facilities entrusted to them, of housing stock, and mainly of nature. Already in 1981 an accident involving petroleum-based agents was recorded here. From exploration wells—and there were 285 of them—286,000 liters of petroleum-based agents were pumped out. Just today alone, another 5 liters have been collected. One hundred thousand cubic meters of soil have been contaminated. The airport is located on impervious clays, and oil agents there have to be extracted from the strata below. Thanks to the timely intervention of our Army and specialists, the curative springs here in Sliac have not been damaged. The parliamentary commission will also visit Poprad and Kezmarok today. [end recording]

Soviet Troop Withdrawal Proceeds on Schedule

LD1405172690 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 14 May 90

["Withdrawal of Soviet Troops from Czechoslovakia Continues as Scheduled"—CTK Headline]

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK)—A total of 20,518 Soviet soldiers, 530 tanks, 760 armoured vehicles, 4,703 lorries, 337 guns, 18 launching pads, 82 anti-aircraft defence means, 92 helicopters and 9,503 family members left Czechoslovak territory by 4.00 GMT today.

Dubcek Comments on U.S. Visit, Talks

LD1505095390 Prague CTK in English 0832 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Washington May 15 (CTK)—At the end of his last day in the USA From May 12-14, Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alexander Dubcek told CTK that the most important thing to arise in his meetings with U.S. commercial and banking circles was his assurance that Czechoslovakia will continue to develop in the right direction.

No period of destabilization would arise which is the fear in the USA, Alexander Dubcek stated and added that the U.S. representatives were pleased to hear there was internal political stability in Czechoslovakia.

On the morning of the last day of his visit Mr. Dubcek met with U.S. Under-secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger. Later he visited the American Congress where U.S. congressmen praised Alexander Dubcek's role in 1968 when he was at the head of the reform movement in Czechoslovakia.

Alexander Dubcek then dined with congressmen who are on the commission for Eastern Europe. The members of the commission will visit Prague at the end of the month. After dinner a press conference was held followed by a meeting with members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives headed by Lee Hamilton.

In the afternoon Alexander Dubcek was received at the White House by U.S. Vice-President Dan Quayle. It was a very friendly meeting which lasted three quarters of an hour instead of the planned fifteen minutes.

The U.S. official visit ended last night when Alexander Dubcek left the USA to fly back to Czechoslovakia accompanied by the Slovak National Council and Slovak government delegation headed by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Slovak Premier Milan Cic.

World Bank Mission Begins Operation

AU1405093290 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 8 May 90 p 4

[CTK report: "An Economic Mission"]

[Text] Prague—The World Bank economic mission began its operations in Prague yesterday. Mission members headed by Mr. John Holsen, World Bank territorial director, were welcomed by CSFR Finance Minister V. Klaus. He acquainted them with the principal tendencies of the developments in the Czechoslovak economy and with the prepared provisions in the finance and taxation policy, which follow from the economic reforms. The World Bank mission follows up on that of the IMF, which ended recently. Its goal is to deepen its knowledge about selected aspects of the Czechoslovak economy; particularly, to become acquainted with the restructuring programs of the Czechoslovak economy and to find out where World Bank support could be applied. In cooperation with central Czechoslovak organs, the mission will specify where the help provided by this bank could be applied. The mission's contacts will not be limited to federal ministries only. The mission will also visit national organs and some industrial enterprises. Its representatives also intend to meet representatives from the industrial sphere.

Havel Confers With Palestinian Envoy

LD1105201190 Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Prague May 11 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel received Samih 'Abd al-Fattah, Palestinian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, here today.

The ambassador informed him about the Palestinian side's opinion of the change of the Czechoslovak position to the United Nations' resolution of 1975 defining Zionism as a form of racism, and the Czechoslovak readiness to negotiate the possibility of the transit via Czechoslovakia for Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union.

The ambassador expressed the Palestinian side's interest in further developing relations of friendship with Czechoslovakia.

In his response, Vaclav Havel explained in greater detail the Czechoslovak position and informed the Palestinian ambassador about the talks he held on a Middle East solution during his recent visit to Israel.

He confirmed the Czechoslovak interest to maintain friendly relations with the Palestinian people and the Czechoslovak readiness to contribute within its possibilities to the peaceful solution of the situation in the Middle East.

Havel Meets Socialist International's Brandt

LD1405133790 Prague CTK in English 1137 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK)—Receiving Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt here today, Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel thanked him for the support he gave to Czechoslovak freedom and democracy fighters in the past years.

The two politicians then had an extensive discussion on various questions.

Willy Brandt flew in here earlier today for a three-day official visit. Shortly after arrival, he met at the airport with Czechoslovak deputy premier and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier, Deputy Federal Assembly Chairman Zdenek Jicinsky, and other officials who acquainted the guest with the essential changes taking place in Czechoslovakia. They also exchanged views on the situation in Eastern Europe.

Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel and Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt discussed at their meeting today prospects of Czechoslovakia's return to Europe, the current situation in the Soviet Union and its impact on the process of European integration.

The two statesmen also dealt with the role of military pacts and their possible transformations.

Speaking about the current problems facing Czechoslovakia, Vaclav Havel acquainted the guest with the extensive legislative activity of the Czechoslovak parliament and the situation before the June parliamentary elections, mentioning also natural phenomena accompanying the campaign.

Labor Cooperation Agreement Signed With UK

LD1405190190 Prague CTK in English 1200 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK)—A declaration was signed here today by the Czechoslovak Minister of Labour and Foreign Affairs Petr Miller and British Secretary of State for Employment Michael Howard on cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the sphere of labour.

This program involves requalification of workers, development of small firms and employment services.

The joint declaration talks of creating training and requalification programs. Czechoslovak experts will visit Great Britain where they will study these issues. They will then create drafts for projects with British experts which will respect Czechoslovakia's local conditions. Drafts will also be drawn up for the creation and distribution of information and training material for the development of small firms, publicity for enterprising between young people, development of advisory services and local advisory agencies.

Michael Howard is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Minister Petr Miller and will also visit Brno and Bratislava.

GERMAN REUNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *Reportage on German reunification may also be found in the Federal Republic of Germany section of the West Europe DAILY REPORT and pertinent sections of the East Europe JPRS Report. Third country comment is published as available in the appropriate DAILY REPORT or JPRS publication.*

Eppelmann Says Warsaw Pact 'Breaking Up'

LD1405150290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—It now looks as if the Warsaw Pact is in the process of breaking up. This was stated by Defense and Disarmament Minister Rainer Eppelmann today [14 May] on the sidelines of the festive event marking the 35th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact in Strausberg. The pact's politico-military future would depend on the meeting of the disarmament and defense ministers on 7 June.

Eppelmann stressed that in his recent talks in Moscow, on the occasion of Victory Day, he had said it could be ruled out "that a Republic of Germany will belong to CEMA or the Warsaw Pact." He was deeply convinced that the future would be an all-European one.

According to Eppelmann, it looks as if the Warsaw Pact is going to break apart. "The Hungarians have signaled that they intend to leave the Pact. The Czechs wish to stagnate the alliance, and the Poles have made their position quite clear. As far as the Germans are concerned, one will have to wait and see—it depends not least on the two-plus-four negotiations." Eppelmann sees the need to keep the Warsaw Pact as a political alliance "at least for a transitional period." There are plenty of common interests among East-Central European countries, including the Soviet Union, in the negotiations with West European states. It is not to be expected, the minister said, "that all the Central and East European countries can join an East European association at the same time."

Eppelmann Expresses Shame for Nazi Crimes

AU1405204590 East Berlin BERLINER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 May 90 p 2

[ADN report: "Minister Eppelmann: I Feel Ashamed of Crimes Committed in the Name of Germany"]

[Text] Leningrad—Disarmament and Defense Minister Rainer Eppelmann, who is visiting the USSR at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart Marshal Dmitriy Yazov to take part in ceremonies marking the 45th anniversary of victory over Hitler fascism, was in Leningrad yesterday [10 May].

He first went to Piskaryovskoye Cemetery where 420,000 victims of the blockade during World War II were laid to rest. At the Memorial of Mother Home, he honored the dead with a wreath. Minister Eppelmann wrote the following words into the museum memorial honor book: "I am ashamed of the crimes that were committed in the German name. The victims of Leningrad are a reminder to us."

Eppelmann on USSR Trip, FRG Adviser

AU1405192490 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 12 May 90 p 6

[NZ/DDP report: "Eppelmann Adviser Was Not From Bonn"]

[Text] Moscow—Disarmament and Defense Minister Rainer Eppelmann (Democratic Awakening) has rejected a report by the East Berlin newspaper JUNGE WELT, according to which a "high-ranking FRG military expert" accompanied him to Moscow. Dieter Herbst, the head of his staff of advisers, has "never had anything to do with NATO" and is not an employee of the Bonn Defense Ministry, Eppelmann told the GDR news agency ADN in Moscow. The teacher of philosophy, German, and religious instruction taught at a higher secondary school in Hannover before assuming his office. In addition, Herbst has been involved in peace work for years.

Military Official on NVA After Unification

LD1405143490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Strausberg (ADN)—Even after German unification, there will be a second German Army, the NVA, on GDR territory. This was stated by Disarmament State Secretary Frank Marczinek at today's [14 May] festive event marking the 35th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. In the Disarmament and Defense Ministry in Strausberg, he said that it would not be integrated in any of the military alliance structures and would have to exercise its own territorial security functions.

As long as Western allied troops were deployed on German soil, Soviet units, too, would remain on the territory of the present GDR. Even if one proceeded from the premise of an all-German political membership in NATO, until the creation of a European security alliance, "there can, in our view, be no expansion of NATO's military presence to the territory between Elbe and Oder." This included the Bundeswehr.

Marczinek stressed there was no reason to deny a trust which had grown for more than 35 years. "We want to gain new friends, but not lose the old ones. We intend to actively use the manifold connections which have arisen between the NVA, the Staff of the United Armed Forces, and other authorities of the Warsaw Pact organization, as well as the Armies of the member states of this alliance, for reciprocal information, consultations, and confidence-building in the future."

The gradual reduction of the military commitment would take place in consultation with the alliance partners, for the government of the GDR defense policy was

inseparably linked with disarmament policy. "We are willing to reduce during 1992-93 the personnel strength of the 100,000 men NVA, and to equip and structure the Army strictly defensively. However, there would be no military vacuum on the present territory of the GDR. The state secretary admitted that the Warsaw Pact organization had evinced a contradictory character for a long time. However, at the same time he was pleased that for the first time the Pact's anniversary could be celebrated without a hostile image."

The festive event was attended by Defense and Disarmament Minister Rainer Eppelmann and Army General Snetkov, commander in chief of the Western group of the USSR Armed Forces.

Shevardnadze's Proposal of Decoupling Viewed

AU1405100090 East Berlin BERLINER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 May 90 p 2

[Gunter Pieper commentary: "Winning Time, Losing Time"]

[Text] The proposal by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to separate the external and internal aspects of German unification has stirred up quite some excitement.

The FRG heads of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union strictly reject this idea of "decoupling"; Chancellor Kohl even speaks of a "fatal development." The De Maiziere cabinet is also skeptical concerning such an idea. It would end with the two-plus-four talks not being able to determine by the end of the year the place of the united Germany within the European framework in a stable way and within an effective security structure. Circles within the U.S. State Department have reacted with more restraint; first one has to find out what was really meant by this proposal.

Moscow's advance reflects the fear that NATO membership of a united Germany, which is an essential factor in the external aspects of unification from the Western point of view, would considerably worsen the USSR's military strategic position. Obviously, this hides the fact that under this precondition the Soviet Union does not consider all-European security structures feasible, but rather fears a new division of Europe, with the borders of this division being shifted to the East. At the same time, at the two-plus-four negotiations Moscow sees itself increasingly confronted with a transformation of this formula into five against one.

The USSR's and Shevardnadze's proposal intends to counter this fear with the factor of time, during which their allied rights also remain in effect after Germany's state unity has been achieved—until, from the Soviet point of view, guarantees against a repetition of the sad German-Soviet past have really been established.

However, not least of all, the Soviet foreign minister's proposal also signals the attempt to win time against the background of the development of the USSR's own unstable domestic policy. A weakened Soviet leadership and Gorbachev under pressure would hardly be able to effectively contribute their interests to the complicated negotiations with the three Western powers and the two German states.

Meckel Says No All-German Elections Until '91

LD1505082290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0028 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—Foreign Minister Markus Meckel has spoken in favor of holding all-German elections, at the earliest, in May next year. Referring to the Bundestag elections expected to take place this December, Meckel said in an interview published on 15 May in the Cologne daily EXPRESS: "For me it is definite: There can be all-German elections, at the earliest, in a year's time." In his opinion, the politicians should consider a treaty on German unity this autumn. "When we are ready with that, we should establish—but in no way under time pressure—when there could be all-German elections," he added.

Markus Meckel (SPD) [Social Democratic Party] expressed the hope that Social Democrat Oskar Lafontaine would be chancellor after the elections in December. But he warned against underestimating Helmut Kohl on the basis of the latest CDU [Christian Democratic Union] defeats in the Landtag elections. He "remains an important man for the German unification process, too."

The content of unification is important, above all, with regard to the social aspects, he noted. The people in the GDR, who have been "deceived and cheated" for 40 years, must not "be disadvantaged and cheated again" by a treaty. The results of the Landtag elections on 13 May, from which the SPD emerged victorious, should contribute toward "emphasizing this point."

Meckel: Additional Aid Central to State Treaty

LD1405121590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1144 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Foreign Minister Markus Meckel said in Berlin on Monday [14 May] that perpetuating the commitment to "additional [nachschlag] aid" is the central issue of the State Treaty. On this issue a clear word will have to be spoken. Meckel admitted that there has been success in the talks about the State Treaty, which in particular refers to social safeguards. Asked about the forthcoming talks between Premier de Maiziere and Federal Chancellor Kohl, he said that Kohl would hear plain speech in all the negotiations between the GDR and FRG.

The foreign minister said before the start of a Social Democratic Party executive session that he would not be available for the office of party chairman.

Finance Ministers Discuss Monetary Union

LD1405145490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 14 May 90

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—GDR Finance Minister Walter Romberg and his FRG counterpart, Theo Waigel, met in Berlin on 14 May for a talk about the financial consequences of the monetary union. The negotiations are attended by Heinz Schleusser and Gerold Tandler, the finance ministers of North Rhine-Westphalia and Bavaria, as the representatives of the Federal laender. [passage omitted]

The two ministers will be briefing the press after their talks, it was announced.

Waigel Seeks Exact Budget Data

LD1405155990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1443 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On his arrival, FRG Finance Minister Theo Waigel told journalists the general data proposed by the Federal Government for the monetary union went to the limits of what was possible; he sees no more scope. He is now interested in receiving from the GDR exact, verified data on the situation of the state budget; only then can he negotiate. A monetary union should not be allowed to cost too much, he said. This view would be held by any finance minister in such a situation.

Talks Adjourn Until 17 May

LD1405202490 Hamburg DPA in German 1855 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—The financing of the State Treaty between the FRG and the GDR has still not been completely clarified. FRG Finance Minister Theo Waigel, Christian Social Union [CSU], and his GDR counterpart, Walter Romberg, Social Democratic Party [SPD], held negotiations lasting almost four hours in East Berlin on 14 May about the questions that remain open. Concluding negotiations are due to be continued on 17 May in Bonn. Also taking part in the talks were the FRG Government's representative, Bundesbank Director Hans Tietmeyer, and, as FRG Laender representatives, the finance ministers of Bavaria and North Rhine Westphalia, Gerold Tandler (CSU) and Heinz Schleusser (SPD), respectively.

Waigel later informed the press that the GDR finance and budget figures had played an important part. Neither he nor Romberg gave concrete details about the GDR's budget deficit or extent of foreign debt. According to Waigel, the question of property was a another important point in the negotiations. Romberg said that a "socially acceptable solution" still had to be found for pensioners on low incomes.

Romberg gave no details on possible improvements to the state treaty, now in draft form. Before the start of the round of talks, Waigel had once again pointed out that the Federal Republic had gone to the "limits of what was possible."

Romberg pointed out that the GDR Council of Ministers would deal with the state treaty on 23 May. Waigel affirmed his view that the economic, monetary, and social union "can be financially shouldered by the FRG." He retained his view that tax increases were a false path.

CDU, SPD Plan Merger With Sister Parties

AU1405090590 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 8 May 90 p 1

[ADN report: "Merger in Sight"]

[Text] Bonn—The GDR Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Social Democratic Party [SPD] are apparently planning to merge with their West German sister parties. The floor leaders of the West and East German CDU, Alfred Dregger and Guenther Krause, said after initial talks in Bonn on 7 May that the Christian Democrats are planning to merge into a single party in the next few months. West German SPD Federal Manager Anke Fuchs said that in view of the rapid process of German unification, both parties should prepare for organizational cooperation without delay.

Establishment of Counterespionage Service Denied

AU1405192590 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 11 May 90 p 1

[ADN report: "Interior Ministry Denies Establishment of Counterespionage Service"]

[Text] East Berlin—No employee of the Central Criminal Investigation Office has been given the assignment of establishing a counterespionage department in the Interior Ministry. This was said in a statement made by the Interior Ministry spokesman on 10 May. This refutes the statements that Baerbel Bohley made on 9 May on the DFF Television Network program "What Is Going to Happen to the State Security Service." Mrs. Bohley had accused GDR Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel of having a Mr. Buchecker establish a counterespionage department in the Interior Ministry.

The statement also says that Mr. Buchecker is a senior criminal investigation official and has been a member of the criminal branch of the police since he finished his military service in 1970. In 1988, he was assigned for two years to the Security Department of the then-Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and worked there in the People's Police. Now he is the head of a department in the Central Criminal Investigation Office and is responsible for dealing with crimes of terrorism, betrayal of secrets, and espionage. Five criminal police officers are working in this department. Dealing with the aforementioned crimes was formerly the responsibility of the former State Security Ministry.

In the television broadcast, Diestel had announced further steps toward the dissolution of the former State Security Service. He came out in favor of further uncovering, in particular, the structures of this secret service.

Training Course for Military Intelligence Held

LD1505094490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0556 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The first training course for military intelligence [militaerabwehr] officers of the GDR National People's Army (NVA) began in Berlin on 14 May, the Ministry of Disarmament and Defense announced. The 14-day courses, each involving 20 participants, will provide familiarization with the principles and specific requirements of their future activity. The officers are without exception experienced NVA professional cadres, the statement said.

The training courses are part of the planned development of the NVA military intelligence on the basis of a government decision. The qualified military scientist, Colonel Heinz Klose, previously deputy to the chief of staff of the Neubrandenburg Military District, was appointed head of military intelligence.

Military intelligence aims to operate as a structural element specific to the Army to prevent attacks on NVA command units, troops, and facilities. In this it understands itself to be a unit, true to the Constitution and under parliamentary control, which strives for openness and transparency.

Primarily, military intelligence is to contribute to developing and consolidating the security consciousness of soldiers and civilian employees in the Army and to averting sabotage and violent terrorist attacks directed against soldiers and NVA civilian employees, and against military facilities and combat technology. It is to implement the stipulations on the protection of military secrets and is responsible for counterintelligance in the Armed Forces.

Ultrarightism Among Young People Said Rising

AU1305163290 East Berlin BERLINER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 May 90 p 1

[ADN report: "Many Young People in the GDR Are Ultrarightists"]

[Text] Beeskow—According to findings of the People's Police, the "ultrarightist potential" in the GDR comprises several tens of thousands of young people. This was announced at a study meeting over the weekend [5-6 May], which was organized by the Committee for Church Work With Young People at the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches. Church youth workers, scientists, Interior Ministry representatives, and lawyers discussed reasons and consequences of the radicalization of young people. The discussion particularly concentrated on how a further increase of ultrarightism can be prevented through preventive education.

Police Chief on Neo-Nazi Rally in Neukirchen

AU1405095490 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 10 May 90 p 2

[Report on interview with Guenter Scholz, head of the Eisenach People's Police Kreis Office, by Michael Albrecht via telephone; date not given: "'Closed Meeting' of Neo-Nazis"]

[Text] Berlin/Eisenach—Because of a report that was broadcast on 7 May by the "Sat 1" television program that covered a meeting of neo-Nazis and people with similar political views in the Eisenach area, NEUE ZEIT tried to get a statement from Guenter Scholz, head of the Eisenach People's Police Kreis Office. He provided the following information via telephone:

[Scholz] On the evening of 1 May, about 100 neo-Nazis, skinheads, and people with similar political motives from the GDR and the FRG met in a restaurant in Neukirchen. The meeting was declared a "closed meeting" and had been registered with the head of the restaurant as a meeting of the "Free Trade Union Federation."

[Albrecht] How did your office learn about this meeting?

[Scholz] On the basis of the first indications about such a meeting, we implemented operational reconnaissance measures, both at the nearby national border and in the kreis town. Before 1 May, the suspicion became more pronounced that an unconstitutional meeting of neo-Nazi forces would take place, but the police were not able to find out the place and date of the meeting.

[Albrecht] When did you find out the exact site of the meeting?

[Scholz] Only on 1 May itself. On this day, skinheads and people with similar political motives entered the Eisenach area at various times and individually by train via Eisenach and the nearby border checkpoints with the FRG. About 30 persons with a similar appearance were noted. Since they were generally traveling alone, there was no reason to interfere. On the evening of the same day, the restaurant in Neukirchen was discovered to be the destination of these persons.

[Albrecht] What did the People's Police do as a result?

[Scholz] Task forces were sent to Neukirchen. Police officers entered the room where the meeting was held and saw that the meeting was indeed a meeting of neo-Nazis from the two German states. However, this could not be noticed from the outside. There were neither slogans nor Nazi emblems. Furthermore, the meeting was just coming to an end.

[Albrecht] Were there any incidents worth mentioning?

[Scholz] No.

[Albrecht] Were the people who met there registered by the police?

[Scholz] Personal data and car license numbers were registered. One GDR citizen was arrested and the procedures for issuing an administrative fine were started because he was carrying a container with tear gas.

[Albrecht] Did the police forces know that Michael Kuehnen, who has already been sentenced in the FRG for neo-Nazi machinations, had entered the GDR for the meeting in Neukirchen?

[Scholz] No, the border control posts did not know that. I also think that the checks are not thorough enough at the moment to completely prevent such persons from entering the GDR.

[Albrecht] What would the police have done if they had known the place and date of the meeting before the meeting actually took place?

[Scholz] Of course, we would have prevented the meeting because in the GDR there are legal regulations for such meetings, which have to be enforced. Of course, we would have done this, but, as I said, we lacked precise information.

[Albrecht] Was the incident in Neukirchen reported in the regional press?

[Scholz] No. There was just one brief report, noting the intensified emergence of skinheads in Eisenach.

Confidental Document on Trade With Moscow

AU1305174790 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 11 May 90 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Confidential Document of the GDR Government on Trade with the USSR and the Existing Contractual Obligations: Close Relations Must Continue to Exist—They Guarantee Stability"]

[Text] The obligations concerning the mutual supply of goods between the GDR and the USSR for 1990 are stipulated in the annual protocol on the exchange of goods. Thus, contracts worth 6.292 billion rubles [R] (29.384 billion East marks) have been concluded concerning the GDR's obligations to export goods involving R6.35 billion (29.655 billion East marks) (without the special export of bismuth and other special supplies). Thus, contracts have been concluded for 99.1 percent of the GDR's obligations. Contracts for various items, particularly consumer goods, are under preparation and are expected to be signed shortly.

It will not be possible to meet all obligations concerning equipment for passenger trains, die-casting machines, hermetic compressors, and a number of other products. This will be compensated by overfulfillment in areas to be determined by the partner.

The USSR's export obligations (without special deliveries) involve R5.79 billion (27.039 billion East marks). Contracts worth R4.925 billion (23 billion East marks) have been concluded, which is 85.1 percent of the annual protocol. This unsatisfactory situation is both due to the lack of offers by the USSR and changes in the GDR's needs.

Because of the lack of offers, the entire scope of the contingents of the annual protocol concerning, among other goods, ferrous metallurgical products, nonferrous heavy metals, hard coal and coal coke, pulp wood, pulp, particle board, newsprint, and cotton have not been stipulated in contracts.

Revenue from the sale of bismuth in 1990, amounting to 218 million transfer rubles, is another factor in the balance of payments. According to most recent talks with the USSR, these revenues will stop completely after 1991 because the USSR is only willing to import the same amount of uranium as it delivers to the GDR in the form of fuel.

The GDR receives 0.5 billion transfer rubles every year because of the deployment of the Western Group of Soviet Armed Forces. It results from GDR services (supply of energy, water, construction work, and provision of cash for Soviet military personnel). On the day the conversion of the currency comes into effect the existing agreements must be converted to the prices and currency valid in the GDR; that is, to Deutsche marks [DM]. As a result, DM1.4 billion must be made available for the supply of the Western Group in the second half of 1990.

Since the existing treaties will continue to be honored on the basis of transfer rubles until the end of 1990, special conditions for the regulation of these revenues must be agreed upon, which means that GDR exports will be paid for in free foreign currency. Thus, the GDR might grant the USSR an extension of payment until the end of 1990, and the amount of DM accumulated in this way might be treated as a separate credit balance in free foreign currency as of 1991. The finance minister is responsible for these negotiations.

Preservation of the Markets

The GDR imports of military technology from the USSR involve about 302 million transfer rubles in 1990 (minus 54 million transfer rubles as compared with 1989). This issue must be clarified on the basis of the results of the disarmament talks.

We propose the following:

—In the interest of preserving the markets, the level of exports should not be reduced. However, a regulation is needed that establishes the exchange rate between the external clearing in the sphere of foreign trade in transferable [transferabel] rubles and the internal clearing in DM, which will be introduced in July.

—The credit balance will be used to balance trade in the period after 1990 when changed foreign trade conditions, concerning the development of prices and conditions of payment, are to be expected. In this way, major external burdens for the GDR may be prevented during the adaptation phase until 1992 May.

—In the interest of both sides, solutions must be found so that the adjustment of the balance of payments is not regulated through financial operations and the transfer of cash, but through the mutual supply of goods. This should ensure the preservation of selling markets for enterprises and guarantee production and employment for a transitional period.

Concerning the current status of payment relations with the USSR (financial status), it is noted that the GDR will have a credit balance of 0.7 billion transfer rubles by the end of 1990. This credit balance results mainly from the positive development of prices for mineral oil and natural gas and will amount to the equivalent of 3.8 billion, in accordance with the rate R1 = $1.22 = DM2.25, which is the basis for the proposal for monetary union with the FRG. On the basis of the exchange rate of R1 = $0.92 = DM1.70, as agreed upon between the USSR and Hungary, and to be agreed with the CSFR, this results in a volume of DM2.9 billion. Internally, it can be assumed that it will be possible to agree on an exchange rate of 0.95-1 transfer ruble for $1.

The following credit relations exist currently between the GDR and the USSR, which will be realized in the form of the supply of goods:

—Loans granted by the GDR to ensure the supply of natural gas, amounting to 3.5 billion cubic meters per year from Jamburg and involving a credit volume of 1.3 billion transfer rubles; 0.8 billion transfer rubles; 0.8 billion thereof will be used up by 1990, leaving a remainder of 0.5 billion transfer rubles. The Jamburg gas project should be completed because 50 percent of it has already been realized.

—Loans granted by the GDR to ensure the supply of iron ore from Kriwoi Rog; so far, a loan of 23 million transfer rubles (13 percent of the entire project) has been granted. Since the efficiency of the project is low and the quality of the ore is poor, the project should not be continued and new conditions should be negotiated respectively.

—Buyers in the GDR have a much smaller need than expected for a number of products, including one million tonnes of fine hard coal, tires for passenger cars and agricultural machinery, as well as various products from the machine building industry and electrical engineering industry. In addition, the cancellation of a number of contracts is planned because of the changed needs, including contracts for tractors, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, and revolving tower cranes.

During the first quarter of 1990, the GDR has realized export obligations worth R1.516 billion rubles (7.080 billion East marks), which corresponds to 23.8 percent of the annual protocol. Arrears in the fulfillment of contracts amounting to R115 million have occurred. These arrears are offset by advance deliveries worth R138 million. Over 80 percent of the arrears occurred in the sphere of machine building industry and in electrical engineering and the electronics industry.

Concerning the exports of the USSR, deliveries worth R1.166 billion (5.445 billion East marks) were realized by 31 March 1990, which corresponds to 20.1 percent of the annual protocol. The USSR's arrears amount to a volume of about R130 million. This affects mainly mineral oil. Arrears have also occurred in the field of pig iron, scrap steel, pulp wood, and various products of the machine building industry (rolling bearings, microelectronic circuits).

Adapting to the World Market

By 20 April 1990, the GDR achieved a currency balance of R1.307 billion (6.102 billion East marks). An increase to presumably R1.9 billion is expected by 31 December 1990.

The main reasons for the balance in favor of the GDR are that the Soviet supplies lag behind GDR exports, a surplus in receipts from the deployment of the Soviet troops, from tourism, and other services, as well as a lack of Soviet offers and declining needs among buyers in the GDR for a number of import articles.

The resolution of the 45th meeting of CEMA member states provided for the gradual adaptation of trade between the GDR and USSR to world market conditions as of 1991. This requires the introduction of current world market prices and the use of convertible currencies. Agreement has been reached with the USSR to carry out trade on the basis of world market prices as of 1 January 1990.

The Soviet side proposes to settle accounts in a convertible currency as of that date. In order to guarantee a smooth transition, the GDR side takes the view that in 1991 trade accounts are to be cleared on the basis of a capitalist currency and, as from 1992, completley in convertible foreign exchange. For the conversion of the trade, a government agreement is planned to be negotiated, if possible by the end of this May or the beginning of June. This concerns, among others, the coefficient for the conversion of transfer rubles into a convertible currency, the definition or change of the existing interstate agreements on economic cooperation, including the agreements on investments, and the preparation of agreements on terms of delivery, payment and banks.

With the conversion of the trade to world market conditions, basic interests concerning selling and buying are changed in both states, and there is the danger that the exchange of goods will decrease. As only a limited amount of convertible foreign exchange is available to the Soviet customers, the buying of Soviet products becomes a crucial point for maintaining stability and a high level of the exchange of goods.

The necessity to prevent the destabilization of the exchange of goods is above all based on the following.

—The great share of the GDR's exports to the USSR, in the overall production and in total exports, emphasizes how important the continuation of the export policies is for the economic recovery process of the enterprises and the employment situation—above all because there are hardly any sales alternatives. A great number of products are specially produced according to the technical and technological demands of the Soviet customers.

—A stable high level of supply in consumer goods, foodstuffs, machines, and equipments for the implementation of social programs is very important for the USSR's domestic policy.

—Favorable ecological and energy policy effects could be achieved for the GDR by buying more goods from the USSR in the fields of energy (natural gas, oil), wood, cellulose, paper, and chemical products.

—The maintenance of a high standard of existing buying and selling policies promotes the export and import interests of the united capacities of GDR and FRG business enterprises.

Convertible Currency

It cannot be ruled out in the considerations on further developing the exchange of goods that the USSR will stick to the central control of its economy, despite the announced rapid transition to principles of market economy. In this way, the Foreign Economic Relations Ministry and other ministries of the Soviet Union, as well as the economic management organs of the local republics of the union would reserve the right to themselves to make decisions (taxation of the foreign currency funds, state orders, export and import licenses) for business enterprises.

Therefore, the conclusion of an GDR-USSR agreement on the exchange of goods containing lists of the main exports and imports for 1991 is regarded as advantageous. Accounts should be cleared in a convertible currency. In this way, the year 1991 can be used for adaptation to the new economic and competitive conditions and the establishment of new forms of trade.

For the period starting in 1992, a government agreement on further foreign economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR (skeleton trade agreement) is to be prepared and concluded.

In contrast to the previous trade between the GDR and the USSR via foreign trade enterpises having a monopoly for the relevant range of goods, a variety of new partners will be active in the trade with the USSR. We basically proceed on the assumption that the main producers of the GDR and its foreign trade enterprises continue to handle the Soviet market with their own organizations.

The following new partners and forms of trade can be envisaged:

—A German-Soviet trading company in the form of a clearing house; it arranges mutual deliveries for main exports and imports, which can only be financed via central USSR foreign exchange funds. This concerns, for example, such GDR exports as ships and ship equipment, rolling stock, and capital goods for the metallurgical and chemical industries.

Exports on the provision of which the Soviet side apparently continues to make central decisions—that is, oil, gas, non-ferrous and ferrous metal products—come into consideration.

—In addition to this clearing house, there should be mixed trading companies of important suppliers and customers of the two countries which coordinate buying and selling opportunities, especially via barter accounts. There the interest of important Soviet suppliers in specific imports should be used.

—At the same time, the development of an organization of sales representatives and sales agents according to commercial principles seems to be appropriate. It must especially be committed to the interests of medium-sized enterprises and arrange exports and imports of smaller enterprises.

Committee Rejects 'Urgency' Motion on Warsaw Pact

LD1405152890 Budapest MTI in English 1400 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Budapest. May 14 (MTI)—At its Monday session [14 May], the Hungarian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee rejected, with a solid majority of votes, a motion presented by the Parliamentary group of the Alliance of Free Democrats (AFD) [SZDSZ].

This motion was that parliament should urgently put the issue of Hungary's relationship with the Warsaw Treaty on its agenda.

(At the latest parliamentary session, Miklos Vasarhelyi, an AFD MP, [Member of Parliament] proposed that Hungary should revise its relationship with the Warsaw Treaty, and restore the situation of November 1, 1956, when the Hungarian revolutionary government announced Hungary's withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty.)

The Foreign Affairs Committee rejected the motion on the grounds that Hungary's membership of the Warsaw Treaty had complex international political, legal, security policy, and economic aspects, a thorough examination of which would require a longer period of time.

If discussed as a matter of urgency, this thorough analysis could not be carried out.

The Foreign Affairs Committee therefore recommends that parliament should commission the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Constitutional Committees to evaluate these relations.

The committee will put forward its related position to the speaker of parliament.

Gaspar Miklos Tamas, MP, (AFD) opposed rejecting the motion of urgency and formulation of the position.

He stressed that, despite the committee's position, the AFD would maintain its standpoint.

The final say will go to parliament at its session which starts on Tuesday [15 May].

The federation of Young Democrats (FYD) indicated that, should parliament go ahead and discuss the AFD motion, they would immediately put forward an amendment motion.

The Foreign Affairs Committee then discussed a draft AFD appeal on minority protection, which will most probably be put forward to parliament on Tuesday.

Gyorgy Szabad at Discussion on Warsaw Pact Ties

LD1505093990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 15 May 90

[Statement by National Assembly Speaker Gyorgy Szabad at vote on motion to discuss Hungarian relations with the Warsaw Pact at the National Assembly session in Budapest—from the live relay]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] To avoid misunderstanding, I remind you that first we will vote on placing this subject [proposal on relations between Warsaw Pact and Hungary] on the agenda. Regarding placing this on the agenda, the proposal of the Foreign Affairs Committee agrees with the proposal of those who submitted this, that the matter should be put on the agenda of the House. Second, we will vote on the matter of urgency, where the stances of those who submitted the matter and the Foreign Affairs Committee differ. I think that the order of voting is thus clear. I ask my fellow deputies whether they agree that the Hungarian National Assembly should place the motion regarding the settling of relations between the Warsaw Pact and our country on the agenda. [passage omitted on vote]

The Hungarian National Assembly has decided to place the proposal concerning the settling of relations between the Warsaw Pact and the Hungarian Republic on the agenda, by 317 votes in favor, 22 against, and 15 abstentions. The second vote follows, regarding the motion for urgency. I remind you that Miklos Vasarhelyi, our fellow deputy, asked for the urgent debate—that is at our session today—of the motion, along with the support of 85 deputies. I also remind you that the Foreign Affairs Committee proposed the involvement of further committees, in order to prepare the question thoroughly, and therefore proposed that the matter be put on the agenda, but not with urgency. [passage omitted on vote]

The decision of the house is that, in accordance with the proposal of the Foreign Affairs Committee, it does not support placing the matter on the agenda with urgency; 232 voted in favor of this, that is 65 percent; 106 voted in favor of urgency, that is 30 percent; 19 abstained, that is five percent of the deputies. The resolution therefore is: the Hungarian National Assembly has placed the motion on the agenda, but it has rejected the motion for urgency. [passage omitted]

Assembly To View State Secretaries, Citizenship

LD1505101790 Budapest MTI in English 0925 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)—The plenary session of the Hungarian National Assembly opened on Tuesday [15 May] in Budapest.

The 337 members of parliament decided, under the chairmanship of Gyorgy Szabad, on the urgency motion of two bills. Accordingly, Parliament will discuss the legal standing and provisional regulation of responsibility of state secretaries, and on amending the law on repealing the resolutions which stripped persons of their citizenship, at its session today [15 May].

MP's also decided to place the bill on prolonging the commissions of councils on the agenda of its session on May 22.

National Assembly Sets Issues on Agenda

LD1505102290 Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)—At its session on Tuesday [15 May], members of the Hungarian Parliament decided to place the settling of the relation between Hungary and the Warsaw Treaty on the agenda. However, they rejected the element of the proposal submitted by the Alliance of Free Democrats, under which this issue should be discussed at the current session, with an urgency motion.

The MP's thus confirmed the position of Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, which also did not support the urgency motion.

Regarding the other points on the agenda, the MP's decided—accepting the urgency motion—to discuss the draft resolution related to the Hungarian national minorities living in the neighbouring countries. Alongside this, MP's will decide on setting up a committee to examine the acquistion of newspapers by the Axel Springer concern in Hungary, also during the session on Tuesday.

Besides these points on the agenda, the MP's are expected to set up the Hungarian section of IPU [interparliamentary union]

National Security Committee Discusses Bugging

LD1405210390 Budapest MTI in English 1943 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI)—A closed-door session was held on Monday [14 May] by parliament's National Security Committee. During the session MPs heard the account by Lajos Nagy, head of the National Security Office and that by Istvan Dercze, head of the Information Office.

Speaking about the session, Gabor Demszky, president of the committee told MTI that the heads of the bureaus gave information of the instances when they requested a permission for bugging, interception of mail and the use of other covert methods. The head of both offices spoke about the advantages of their offices were to come under the direct supvervision by government or through the mediation of a minister without portfolio.

The issue of the former informers of the Home Security Service was also discussed. The committee holds it necessary to announce, Mr Demszky continued, that the agreements concluded between the service and certain institutions and workers, are to be considered null and void. The secret services do not wish to utilise these "links" in the future. The documents which were gathered or prepared by the secret services over the past decades should be frozen for a period of 50 years, according to the committee's position.

The question of bugging devices and other surveillance equipment placed in the home of various persons and at workplaces was also raised. According to information the cables of these devices have been cut and they should be removed shortly. The committee is to write a letter to the government requesting it to instruct the offices to remove the said devices. In addition it will urge the government to ask for pardon—in the name of the Ministry of Interior—from the individuals who were subjected to such surveillance, Mr Demszky said.

Assembly's Human Rights Committee Meets

LD1405212990 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Parliament's Committee on Human Rights, Minorities and Religious Affairs will constantly follow, with attention, the assertion of human rights. In case there are violations of these rights, proposals will be drafted for the National Assembly. This is what (Katalin Bogyai) heard at today's session [14 May] of the committee:

[Begin Bogyai recording] Chaired by Dr. Gabor Fodor, the committee attributes key importance to the nationality law and refugees affairs. For this reason, separate subcommittees have been formed to discuss problems concerning human rights, religious affairs, the minorities in our country and the Magyars beyond the borders. Miklos Tamas-Gaspar then motioned that the Hungarian National Assembly make an historical offer to its neighbors by contracting mutual minority agreements similar to the already existing bilateral agreements. The agreements between Austria and Italy, Austria and Yugoslavia, and Yugoslavia and Italy were raised by way of example. This proposal was modified by the committee to read that regional agreements are also necessary, and it is necessary to deal with the safeguarding of the rights of ethnical minorities, alongside national minorities. [end recording]

KDNP Approves MDF Coalition Agreement

LD1205232190 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 May 90

[Report on interview with unidentified Christian Democratic People's Party representative by unidentified reporter; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] The Executive Committee of the Christian Democratic People's Party [KDNP] has approved the details of the government coalition agreement made with the MDF [Hungarian Democratic Forum]. According to this, the Christian Democrats will be given one ministerial portfolio, three political state secretary posts, and one important ambassadorial post.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Did you finally accept the MDF's point of view, or in your opinion, did you manage to reach a compromise?

[Representative] We accepted the MDF's point of view. There is still room for certain changes regarding personalities.

[Reporter] But, if my information is correct, the Social Welfare Ministry will go to the KDNP.

[Representative] Yes, this is true; there is no debate there.

[Reporter] Are you satisfied with this result?

[Representative] In the end, we signed the agreement. We are not completely satisfied. We would have liked to achieve more, but did not manage this. We are worried by the fact that it is in our agreement that we accept the MDF-SZDSZ [Alliance of Free Democrats] agreement.

[Reporter] There were still debates today. Can this decision be considered final?

[Representative] The decision can be viewed as final. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Christian Democrats Nominate Government Ministers

LD1405122490 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] The executive committee of the Christian Democratic People's Party [KDNP] has decided whom it will nominate for the new government. According to NEPSZABDSAG, they have proposed Laszlo Surjan, 49-year-old doctor, for people's welfare minister; Sandor Toth, 51-year-old journalist, for state culture secretary; Tamas Ifepi, 66-year-old lawyer, for state justice secretary; and Miklos Palos, 53-year-old lawyer, for prime ministerial state secretary. The executive committee also decided to convene the national board of the KDNP for next weekend.

HSP Chairman Nyers Forecasts Future for Left

AU1405090790 Vienna AZ in German 8 May 90 p 8

[Report on interview with Hungarian Socialist Party Chairman Reszo Nyers by Robert Misik; place and date not given: "The Left Has a Future"]

[Text] Life is not easy for the former Hungarian Communists who have become members of the "Socialist Party." Despite all of the reforms, the people no longer believe in their new social democratic identity. Now the party wants to become a member of the Socialist International. We talked with Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP] Chairman Reszo Nyers on Hungary's difficult path toward democracy.

Reszo Nyers tries to radiate optimism. There is great skepticism in Hungary about anything that reeks of socialism. Nevertheless, he is sure that the left in his country has a future. "There is an aversion against totalitarian, real socialism. As far as democratic socialism is concerned, this is a different matter. The voters are now looking for those who represent the authentic idea of socialism." Yet does the result of the recent elections, in which the HSP won just over 10 percent and the Social Democrats only four percent of the vote, not contradict this,? Nyers does not share this opinion. "The election winner, the Democratic Forum, is building on a clear conservative tradition. Moreover, conservative ideology promises security, which is exactly what the people are looking for today."

The "social democratic spectrum" is much wider. Nyers even makes out three independent movements: "There are the old traditionalists, then the old social democratic wing of the former Communist Party, and finally the young forces, which are close to the idea of socialism." The latter can be found in the radical-democratic and liberal parties of the "Free Democrats" (SZDSZ) and "Young Democrats" (FIDESZ). "Cooperation between these three groupings might develop into a real Hungarian social democratic party in the foreseeable future." Yet is this possible with the very same HSP that is partly responsible for 40 years of Stalinism? "Quite a few things still have to be done. However, one thing is clear: The current party is not responsible for totalitarian socialism. We were the democratic opposition within the Communist Party. I admit that we bear part of the responsibility, but only as far as we did not split off."

Now Nyers wants his party to join the Socialist International. Yet he is sure that the path for his party will not be easy. As far as his country is concerned he is optimistic: "Within 10 to 20 years we can catch up with Europe economically." However, he himself does not want to play an active role in this: "I would like to withdraw from the managing leadership of the party." Does this mean that the HSP will have to find itself a new chairman? "Yes," Nyers concluded.

Nyers on HSP Congress, Parliamentary Activity

AU1405102390 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 90 p 5

[Report on interview with Hungarian Socialist Party (HSP) Chairman Rezso Nyers by Katalin Kekesi in Parliament on 8 May: "The Socialists Are Preparing for Congress—Rezso Nyers on the Parliamentary Activity of the HSP Faction"]

[Excerpts] At a meeting held on 8 May, the Presidium of the Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP] discussed the preparations for the party congress due at the end of May and some issues concerning the party's activity. According to the information provided by Spokesman Viktor Polgar, the Presidium meeting was held in the spirit of congressional preparation. [passage omitted]

A lively debate is expected on the party's relations with social democracy and the Socialist International. Clarifying all this is essential for the efficiency of opposition party activity. The Presidium confirmed the need for various platforms within the party. The participants expressed their hope that these platforms would be workshops which will formulate different opinions based on common concerns, and genuine answers to urgent economic and social questions. The participants agreed

to invite a representative of the Socialist International to the HSP congress. The HSP congress will be totally open to the public.

Following the HSP Presidium meeting, we asked Chairman Rezso Nyers about the parliamentary activity the HSP faction has carried out so far.

[Kekesi] The party did not agree unanimously with the faction's approval of the law on 1956. Even if they agree with the historical evaluation, many people claim that the legislators are taking over the task of historians.

[Nyers] We adopted this law because recognizing the historical importance of the events of 1956 is politically essential. Those events were indeed more than an uprising; they became a national struggle for freedom. The independence and self-esteem of our nation were deeply afflicted. At the same time, this was an uprising against a dictatorship, the Rakosi dictatorship. [passage omitted]

[Kekesi] Will you give up the demand for direct presidential elections, just like the Hungarian Democratic Forum?

[Nyers] Our party maintains its position; we are for direct presidential elections. We will do everything in our power to implement this. [passage omitted]

[Kekesi] You spent two days in Vienna, at the invitation of the Austrian socialists. What did you talk about?

[Nyers] We held talks with the heads and several officials of the Austrian socialists on cooperation between our two parties, with particular reference to the political events taking place in East-Central Europe. [passage omitted]

Pozsgay Favors 'Latin-Type' Socialism

LD1405101490 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Imre Pozsgay said in a Japanese paper that he wishes to transform his party [Hungarian Socialist Party] into a social democratic party standing on the platform of the Latin type of socialism, similar to the Spanish and the Italian left wing. Pozsgay drew attention to the fact that the Hungarian social democratic movement has always been under a strong German and Austrian influence and did not bother with the fate of Magyars living beyond its borders. The policy of the social democratic parties in the Latin countries is more sensitive in its approach to racial and nationality issues; for this reason it accords better with the Hungarian outlook. In the interview he gave to ASAHI SHIMBUN, Imre Pozsgay stated that at present the socialists constitute the left wing in Hungary.

HSP Budapest Party Prepares for Congress

LD1405202690 Budapest MTI in English 1915 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI)—The Hungarian Socialist Party has arrived at a crossroads, where it requires a self-definition, given that the party is not what it has been in October, 1989, when it rallied members of the old Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] after the congress. This was said at the Hungarian Socialist Party's [HSP] Budapest party conference, held on Monday [14 May].

At the meeting held in preparaton of the party's upcoming congress at the end of May, Laszlo Sziklai, member of the HSP's Budapest presidium said: The age of 'reform socialism' has now come to an end in Hungary. The change of system did not come about under the guidance or intentions of the powers of democratic socialism.

The parties that have now come to power however intend to dispossess the merits of dismantling the old political system. The HSP, being the only left-wing opposition party which gained access into parliament, should hinder by all legal means available the power concentration of the right-wing. At the same time, one has to reckon with the change of system and the settling in of the new power on a longer term.

Mr Sziklai said that in the course of the change of system, the HSP will either disintegrate or become marginal or else it advances by being capable of integrating values of the socialist left-wing and democracy, for the first time in Hungary.

Military Spending Affects Ammunition Supplies

LD1405154690 Budapest MTI in English 1250 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 14, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—According to a senior officer in the Hungarian Army, cuts in Hungary's military spending are affecting supplies of ammunition.

Major-General Gyula Ungvar, deputy head of the Material-Technical Group of the Hungarian Army, said that the Hungarian Army's ammunition was worth a total of 10 billion forints (150 million USD). Most of the ammunition, some 280 kinds of bullet, is kept in seven large stores.

For austerity reasons, the Army has decided to dismantle unused ammunition instead of blowing it up as it used to, and will set up special laboratories for the purpose. Although more time-consuming, the process will bring large savings in recovered copper, bronze and steel.

Horvath May Replace Gal as Interior Minister

LD1405203590 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] The Hungarian Interior Ministry has prepared the bills relating to the police, self-governments, local authority elections, national security, and on the border guard, and will hand these over to the new leadership. Acting Interior Ministry leader Zoltan Gal also said at his farewell news conference that the new leadership is inheriting a loyal interior affairs experts' corps and

police. The state secretary did not confirm, but did not deny either, that Hungarian Democratic Forum Deputy Balazs Horvath is the prospective leader for the interior affairs portfolio. All Zoltan Gal would say was that recently Balazs Horvath had often visited the Interior Ministry.

Goncz on Presidency, Public Confidence

AU1105074090 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 5 May 90 p 3

[Interview with Interim President Arpad Goncz by Zsuzsa Matrahazi; place and date not given: "There Is No Smile in Public Life—Interview With the Interim President on Anxieties, Joy, and Advice"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted on memories of the funeral of Imre Nagy and his followers] [Matrahazi] What kind of thoughts and feelings did you have when the deputies stood up and cheered you after your election as interim president of the Hungarian Republic?

[Goncz] The greatness of this moment overwhelmed me, but not for myself, but because fate has put me at the top of a historical change. I had the feeling that responsibility was overwhelming me at that moment. I also felt uncertainty, because everything is new for me. My joy was not clear-cut. I will not remember this as a happy moment in my life; rather, I will remember it as a moment of great emotion. [passage omitted]

[Matrahazi] Which of your personality traits could make you a good politician?

[Goncz] You should ask my wife about this. Besides, I do not think that I would like to become a good politician. I am a writer, a man living and interested in politics, a man who accepts the task if he feels that his services are required. To avoid accepting the task is unbecoming. My inborn patience could contribute to fulfilling this task.

[Matrahazi] According to your first official words: "One can only lose confidence, never regain it." How can one win confidence, the confidence of the people, the public who do not yet know you fully?

[Goncz] I have never tried to win anyone's confidence. Perhaps, that is why people trust me. [passage omitted]

[Matrahazi] Do you not fear that in the midst of fierce party struggle you will either wear away or you will be closed in a golden cage only to be shown around?

[Goncz] I believe that these party struggles will not be that fierce. I will try to see to it that they are not fierce. The Hungarian reality in the coming period will emerge from the debate between the opposition and the government party, and I can hardly interfere in this as president. My task is to calm the debates, convey, and create a civilized debate style. If I am worn down in the meantime, this is my own problem; I accepted the office, so I deserve it. Besides, anyone who tries to force me into a cage will probably not succeed in doing so.

[Matrahazi] Are you prepared for flatterers surrounding you, people pestering you with thousands of problems, and a whole country following your every word and act, trying to find out what lies behind all that?

[Goncz] This is an occupational hazard. I am confident that my knowledge of human nature will help me overcome this difficulty. [passage omitted]

[Matrahazi] What will your first act as president be?

[Goncz] I will host Prince Charles and Princess Diana in Budapest next week. [passage omitted]

[Matrahazi] Writers are presidents today both in the CSFR and Hungary, and the two of you also share the fact that both of you were prisoners before.

[Goncz] Incidentally, I am leading in this, because I was in prison for a longer time. Besides, one can explain this phenomenon by the fact that writers who know society and the people often had to replace professional politicians in Central Europe. I think that the justification of Havel and myself will be when trained and professional young politicians replace us, not untalented amateurs. We have a place to return to. [passage omitted]

Goncz on U.S. Aid, USSR Ties, Magyars Abroad

LD1405121690 Budapest MTI in English 0950 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Indianapolis, May 15 [date as received] (MTI)—"First of all, I should like to tell President George Bush and the U.S. law-makers about the achievements of the new Hungarian democracy in its first ten days, and assure them that they can count on Hungary as a reliable political and economic partner.

"Hungary has witnessed the emergence of the kind of political life which guarantees smooth government and a strong opposition," Arpad Goncz, interim president of the Republic of Hungary, told an MTI correspondent prior to his visit to Washington.

Mr Goncz was interviewed in Indianapolis where he addressed the graduation congregation at Butler University, and where he was awarded an honorary doctorate on Sunday.

Mr Goncz said he welcomed President Bush's Saturday proposal that U.S. volunteers should promote development in Hungary's economy and other walks of life.

"Hungary is particularly banking on moral support from the United States, but it also badly needs working capital injection", he said.

Asked whether he would raise the issue of Hungarian minorities in the neighbouring countries during his talks, Mr Goncz said, "If we wish to guarantee the collective and individual human rights of the nationalities living beyond our borders, we must above all maintain sincere friendship with the neighbouring countries.

"No one in Hungary thinks about modifying the existing borders. But we do believe that passable borders allow the mother country and the Hungarian minorities to keep in constant touch.

"After the revolutions in Czechoslovakia and Romania, the Hungarians living there became the masters, rather than the endurers, of their fate.

"Our responsibility has also grown. We cannot do anything without, or against, them.

"The greatest assistance Hungary can give Hungarians living beyond its borders is to become a democratic, prosperous country." Mr Goncz said.

Speaking to American journalists, Arpad Goncz stressed, "The Republic of Hungary would like to have good relations with the Soviet Union.

"We believe the Soviet Union wants the same, though what course Soviet policy will actually take remains to be seen.

"I feel the days of communism are over in Eastern Europe, and the Hungarian changes are irreversible."

Mr Goncz said the most pressing tasks the new government would have to cope with would be economic problems, an area where it has the support of the opposition. "Given the extremely narrow scope of movement, political and national cohesion seem indispensable for solving problems.

"The task for the next six months will be to create the legal conditions for constitutional life, where the self-curing capacity of a democratic society will be set in motion," Arpad Goncz said.

On Monday, the Hungarian head of state is due to meet Indiana businessmen and staff from the Hudson Scientific Research Institute.

On Monday evening [14 May], Mr Goncz is to leave for New York.

On Tuesday, he is scheduled to hold talks with senior representatives of the world Jewish congress and other Jewish organizations.

He will be holding discussions with John Whitehead, former deputy secretary of state and now president of the Board of Directors of the Hungarian Investment Fund set up by the U.S. Administration.

Mr Goncz will also meet Hungarians living in New York.

From Wednesday on, Mr Goncz is to meet senior U.S. Government representatives and law-makers.

Talks With El Al on Flights for Soviet Jews

LD1105171290 Budapest MTI in English 1152 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 11, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The problem of the transportation of Soviet Jews to Israel was the main topic of talks held in Budapest yesterday [10 May] between Rafael Harlev, the president of El Al Israeli airlines and Jozsef Fazekas, the ministerial comissioner of Malev Hungarian Airlines. Mr. Harlev was in Budapest for the inauguration of El Al's Budapest office.

Mr. Harlev said that they looked favourably on Malev's willingness to cope with the problem. Malev has plans to provide additional scheduled flights between Moscow and Budapest and also between Budapest and Tel Aviv in the near future, Mr. Harlev told MIT-ECONEWS.

El Al would like to see Soviet Jews transported on a fifty-fifty basis by El Al and Malev, Mr. Harlev said, adding that recently El Al has been transporting 70-80 per cent of the Soviet Jews from Budapest to Tel Aviv. This was a result of Malev's decision in mid-March to suspend charter flights for Soviet Jews from Moscow to Tel Aviv via Budapest, in the face of terrorist threats.

Since the suspension of Malev charter flights, El Al has flown daily charter flights from Budapest to Tel Aviv in addition to its scheduled flights, said Mr. Harlev.

Malev's figures show that in 1989, Malev carried 26,000 passengers on return flights on the Budapest-Tel Aviv route and El Al, 26,500. The figures also reveal that, from March 28th 1989, El Al carried 14,400 passengers one way from Budapest to Tel Aviv. Figures for this year are not yet available.

Pan-European Journal To Gain Hungarian Edition

LD1105223390 Budapest MTI in English 1929 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)—Beginning with May 11, the pan-European journal "THE EUROPEAN" will be published weekly in all European capitals, including Budapest, in the British Maxwell's edition.

The 24-page Hungarian edition, to come out first in November, will include translations of the original articles on 16 pages, and 8 pages will be devoted to items on Hungary.

Expectations are for 50 million english-speaking readers, and the only native-language edition will appear in Budapest, MTI's correspondent learnt from Maxwell's Hungarian manager Judit Abri.

Mazowiecki on Differences With Walesa

LD1405092990 Warsaw PAP in English 0034 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Krakow, May 13—Asked about his reaction to the statement made by Walesa (that there must be war on the top to have peace at the grassroots) Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki declared that he had no comments. He said that there are differences which should not be emphasized but which should be overcome.

Centrist Forces Reach Agreement, Support Walesa

LD1405173890 Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 14—Several dozen representatives of various political groupings, organizations, citizens' committees, including deputies and senators, signed a declaration on an agreement between centrist forces.

The declaration pointed to growing social apathy and non-topicality of last year's round table accords. It charged post-communist nomenklatura with hampering the processes of rationalization of the economy. Its signatories came out in favour of decisive acceleration of systemic changes.

The centrists demanded that elections to the parliament be held early and a new president be elected to become a guarantor for the firm implementation of democratic sytemic reforms. They proposed the candidacy of Lech Walesa for this office.

Sejm Discusses Rents, Real Estate

LD1105225490 Warsaw PAP in English 2300 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 11—The first reading of the government draft amendments to the tenant's law highlighted today's meeting of the Sejm (Lower House).

The presented bill envisages a rise in rents for flats in municipal, factory-owned and private buildings. At the same time, the government, bearing in mind that the amendments to the tenant's law would place the greatest burden on household budgets, prepared a draft law on financial aid for the poorest.

The deputies voiced their concern over the consequences of the rent increases as well as the possibly to arbitrary setting of rents by private owners. In the discussion one of the deputies spoke outright about 19th century capitalism and forwarded a formal motion to reject the bill. The chamber voted to table the bill to Sejm committees.

The Sejm also concluded discussion on draft amendments to the law on land management which propose simplying the procedure of purchasing real estate owned by the state treasury and municipal authorities. The deputies accentuated the need for guarantees that expropriation would be applied only for public purposes.

During discussions, representatives of the government told the Sejm a new draft law covering all the issues in this respect would be tabled to the chamber in the autumn. Moreover, the Council of Ministers is to review a draft law on compensation for property left behind by Poles in territories belonging to Poland before 1939 and taken over by the USSR after the war.

Against expectations, the deputies, without major opposition, approved the government bill on setting up the agency for agri-market.

Due to certain controversy among farmers, the matter had been lifted from the agenda of one of the Sejm's previous meetings. The current version of the government bill suggested that the agency should use economic instruments, not the administrative ones, to help stabilize the farm produce and foodstuffs market. This should be done, among other things, thorugh emergency purchases of surplus of farm produce and the introduction of import and export of foodstuffs.

The agency will be subordinated directly to the premier, despite approval, many deputies taking part in the discussion did not conceal their scepticism saying that to effectively interfere on the agri-market, the agency would need to have at its disposal some 7 trillion zlotys annually.

Although the meeting was planned for three days, the Sejm managed to end it today. The Sejm Presidium resolved to call another meeting as soon as May 17 and 18. The agenda of the meeting provides, among other things, for the first reading of government bills on gatherings and on the changes of the penal code.

Council of Ministers Chaired by Mazowiecki

LD1405210290 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers has held a meeting under the chairmanship of Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki. Issues connected with a hunger strike by a group of railway employees, demanding pay rises and an improvement in the functioning of the Polish State Railways, which has been continuing in Slupsk for five days now, were discussed. Problems of housing construction, the liquidation of the Academy of Social Sciences and children's and young people's holidays were discussed.

Concern and firm disapproval over repeated illegal forms of protest in the countryside were expressed. It was emphasized that the law which regulates the principles of social insurance of private farmers and their families of 24 February this year was the subject of extensive consultations with farmers' trade unions and organizations. Appeals by the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Private Farmers that farmers refrain from paying their contributions results in painful financial consequences for farmers. Unpaid contributions, together with penalty payments, will be claimed according to the procedure applied in the case of overdue tax charges.

Changes in Justice Ministry Advocated

AU1505112890 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 10 May 90 p 4

[Wanda Falkowska article: "Why Did Adam Strzebosz Leave?"]

[Text] The public recently learned of the resignation of Professor Adam Strzembosz, first deputy minister of justice, and former joint chairman of the oppositionist-"Solidarity" legal team at the "roundtable" negotiations. Professor Strzembosz has confirmed his departure. It is said that his resignation is linked to his intention to apply for the chairmanship of the Supreme Court. GAZETA WYBORCZA also carried information on his resignation in this light.

It is quite true that Professor Strzebosz has submitted his application to the Supreme Court, but this is not the reason for his departure from the Ministry of Justice. Such interpretations only testify to the fact that we have not yet completely shed our old ways of thinking. In the past, chairmen of the Supreme Court were simply nominated to the post. Nowadays, however, judges to the Supreme Court must be proposed by the National Judiciary Council, and the Sejm, at the recommendation of the president, then elects the chairman from all the nominees.

The reason for Professor Strzebosz's resignation is the lack of personnel changes at the Ministry of Justice. Apart from the resignations of the former justice minister and his deputy, there have been no key personnel resignations from and no new appointments for key positions, including those of departmental directors. In the past, it was this ministry that prepared legislation that was generally criticized as violating human rights. Today such legislation has been condemned outright.

I confess that I feel uneasy at the thought that the same people who not so long ago drafted the martial law provisions and called for the application of stiff sentences for opposition members are directing preparations for new legislation. It was this ministry that drafted the 1985 act on heightened criminal responsibility which wrought untold damage to the application of justice causing the resignation of many judges who did not wish to apply the draconian measures prescribed by that legislation and which conflicted with their personal sense of justice.

The same people who drafted those acts are now drafting new ones and it seems with equal vigor. The same people who in the past got rid of people who refused to sign a "loyalty" letter are continuing to make policy decisions on recruitment. I am even inclined to believe that these people actually prefer themselves in their new role.

Some people will no doubt say that it is not up to the official to make decisions, but to carry them out efficiently. It is not up to the official to pass comment on decisions made by his superior or spend time considering whether this or that decision is in accordance with his personal conviction. Thus, regardless of the fact whether it is the Communists, the democrats, or even monarchists who are in power, the official can carry out his tasks with equal effectiveness.

I am not a supporter of such a view and am of the opinion that this interpretation cannot apply to top personnel who are able to exercise an influence on the course of events. That is why I believe changes of government should be accompanied by more decisive personnel changes including changes in the ministries. The resignation of deputy minister Professor Adam Strzembosz is a warning signal which one should not ignore.

Local Government Elections Viewed

AU1405081390 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 May 90 p 1

[Jan Rogala article: "An Examination in Politics"]

[Text] Almost 250 sociopolitical organizations, including 85 parties, have nominated candidates for the local government bodies. From the point of view of statistics, one can see that the Polish political stage is greatly diversified, and the large number of parties guarantees a colorful election campaign and democratic elections.

But from the point of view of merit, one's assessment has to be more cautious, for apart from relatively strong parties like the Democratic Party, the Polish Peasant Party, and maybe the Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland, to say nothing of "Solidarity," which is without a doubt the most powerful movement of all and is represented by civic committees, most of the parties are small, consisting of several hundred persons. Sometimes they have even as little as several dozen. Usually these are skeleton organizations, politicians without a backing. Therefore, a few weeks before our first political trial in the shape of the local government elections, the political stage is full, but the candidates who represent all the different programs and options are backed by forces that are very unequal in terms of numerical strength and in terms of the support they can expect from the voters.

Most of the parties that have just entered the election fray are still not cohesive. They are still seeking an identity, looking back to their interwar roots and consolidating their ranks. The range of parties is wide, from anarchists right up to monarchists. Only a few have drawn up any kind of political and economic program involving Poland's future. Most of them want to gain votes "on credit," as it were, purely on the strength of their history and past achievements. They want to find out if people are attached to traditions and the ideology of the past.

Is that a good way of gaining votes? I think not. The forthcoming local government elections are going to be a very severe and important examination. It will show whether the parties really count in the political life of the country. That is why those who have doubts in their own strength have decided to dissolve election coalitions. They think that by combining their strength, it will be easier to defeat an opponent as strong as the civic committees that are backed by "Solidarity."

It is certain that many of these parties will disappear right after the elections. They will not live to see next year's parliamentary elections, which more and more people claim will take place in the spring.

It is good that at the same time, one can see that several significant parties that were already active in the 1970's are becoming stronger. These parties have already survived a most difficult period, without losing their supporters. One cannot fail to appreciate them in the political struggle. Therefore, it may well be that in some election districts, the Confederation for an Independent Poland or Polish Socialist Party might win more votes than the civic committees. This might happen especially in those districts in which there are several civic committees competing against each other. I think the Labor Party, or Christian-National Union, or even the Union of Real Politics with its colorful leader can expect local successes. Or perhaps this is just an illusion, and in reality the civic committees will once again win unopposed. This might not be the best outcome for Poland's political future. The road to the parliamentary elections leads via participation in the local government elections. As a result of the latter, strong parties should emerge which are capable of guaranteeing a real political struggle for seats in the local government bodies and later in the Sejm and Senate.

In a few weeks' time, we will know whether the political parties already in existence possess any political significance, or whether most of them have no chance of gaining this significance until shortly before the parliamentary elections or at an unspecified future date.

Political Parties, Groups, Membership Listed

PM1505095190 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 24 Mar 90 p 5

["Inventory" of selected political parties active in Poland compiled by POLITYKA correspondent Barbara W. Olszewska: "Political Parties: How Many of You Are There?]

[Text] There are some 100 political parties of different kinds now active in Poland. We made a survey of 30, asking each of them how many members or supporters it boasts.

Polish Socialist Party (headed by J.J. Lipski) [PPS]. Andrzej Malanowski, Supreme Council Presidium secretary, told us: "Television has quoted our membership as 3,000. We prefer to be more modest and estimate that our membership totals about 2,000. However, we command a considerable membership potential which to date has not been properly utilized because we have little weight and influence with the media."

Polish Socialist Party—Democratic Revolution [PPS RD]. According to Piotr Ikonowicz, Supreme Council member, it unites some 700 persons.

PPS Provisional Coordination Committee [PPS TKK], Warsaw. Chairman, Grzegorz Ilka. According to Czeslaw Seniuch, liaison officer for press, radio, and television affairs, the party has some 500 members.

Polish Peasant Party [PSL], Warsaw. Chairman, Franciszek Kaminski. About 20,000 members.

PSL Solidarity, Warsaw. Chairman, Jozef Slisz. Head of Central Office Wladyslaw Niemczyk told us: "We do not yet have the exact membership data. Our branch offices are only just beginning to be set up in parishes. Reliable information on membership numbers should be available in a couple of months' time."

Social Democracy of the Polish Republic [SdRP], Warsaw. Supreme Council Chairman, Aleksander Kwasniewski. 47,000 members.

Social Democratic Union of the Polish Republic, Warsaw. Leader, Tadeusz Fiszbach; his adviser, Zdzislaw Pilecki. The union has some 1,000 activist-members.

Christian National Union [ZChN], Warsaw. Chairman, Wieslaw Chrzanowski. Some 3,000 members. Membership is increasing.

Polish Union of National Commonwealth—Polish National Party, Warsaw. Both are under the chairmanship of Boleslaw Tejkowski; the former numbers some 4,000 people, the latter, 5,700.

Confederation for Independent Poland [KPN], Warsaw. Chairman, Leszek Moczulski. About 20,000 members.

Labor Party [SP], Warsaw. Chairman, Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki. Between 2,000 and 3,000.

Union for Real Policies [UPR], Warsaw. Leader, Janusz Korwin-Mikke. Between 3,000 and 5,000 registered members; local branches are being set up.

Democratic Center [CD], Wroclaw. Chairman, Adam Lipinski; representative of Warsaw Branch, Adam Strug. Some 400 members.

Polish Green Party [PPZ], Zygmunt Fura's group, Krakow (member of European Green International). Party spokesman for domestic affairs told us that on 15 January the party numbered more than 6,000 members.

Polish Green Party, Henryk Sobanski's group, Krakow. Some 5,000 members (recently merged with Olsztyn group).

Polish Green Party, Janusz Bryczkowski's group, Olsztyn. About 4,500 members.

National Association [SN], Warsaw. Supreme Council Chairman, Bronislaw Ekert. According to Edward Mastej, member of Main Commission for Liaison with the Media, the association numbers some 2,000 members.

'Loyalty to the Republic' Party, Warsaw. Wojciech Ziembinski claims that membership is around 2,000.

Fighting Youth Federation [FMW], Gdansk. Bogdan Falkiewicz, representative for the Gdansk region, told us that there are some 30 members in Gdansk and around 250 nationwide.

Polish Politics Movement [RPP], Warsaw. Tomasz Wolek told us: "It is difficult to state precise membership figures because our movement integrates a number of different structures. We are not a political party and so far we have not developed our own structures."

Conservative Party, Warsaw. Main Committee Chairman, Adam Krajewski; chairman of Open Organization Committee, St. Plewako. Party has some 100 members in Warsaw; branches are being set up in Slupsk, Radomsk, Elblag, and elsewhere.

Conservative Club, Lodz. Chairman, Jacek Bartyzel. Some 40 members.

Count Aleksander Fredro Conservatives' Club, Wroclaw. Chairman, Aleksander Popiel. 15 members.

Universal Party of Slavs and Allied Peoples, Gdansk. Commander in chief, Kazimierz Obrebski. 13,000 members.

"Truth and Justice" Political Association (Regional branch of the Labor party), Bydgoszcz. Chairman, Stefan Pastuszewski. Some 150 members.

Conservative Royalist Club, Warsaw. Chairman, Artur Gorski: "There are about 30 of us, and we maintain contacts, through correspondence, with some 20 persons outside Warsaw."

Liberal Democratic Congress (formerly, National Liberals Congress), Gdansk. Chairman Donald Tusk told us: "As we decided to adopt an operational formula of integrating local political initiatives, quoting membership numbers is a rather meaningless exercise. You can settle for the number of some 300 supporters grouped around us in Gdansk."

The 'Young Poland' Political Society of Gdansk. Chairman, Grzegorz Grzelak. Secretary Janusz Duda: "We have about 100 members and some 80 supporters."

Political Club 88. Jozef Orzel: "Five active members and 15 supporters."

Free Democrats Movement [RWD], Lodz. Chairman, Counselor Karol Glogowski: "The movement has attracted several dozen members. Recently a meeting of members and supporters was held in Wroclaw. A decision was made to transform the RWD into a nationwide political party. Its top authorities include Counselor K. Glogowski and Deputy Counselor Andrzej Kern."

PSL 'Revival.' Chairman, Kazimierz Olesiak. Head of Political and Information Team Jan Kraczyk: "We will have precise figures on membership numbers after the voivodship congresses. We expect to retain some 35,000-40,000 members out of the earlier figure of 530,000 (membership at the time of last November's Peasant Congress). Even the skeptics on GAZETA WYBORCZA believe that we will still be the biggest party representing the rural community even if we only retain 10 percent of our former membership."

Unemployment Situation in Lodz Viewed

AU1105143190 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 May 90 p 2

[Marian Strzelecki report: "Unemployment—Real or Imagined?"]

[Text] In Lodz the number of unemployed is continuing to rise. At the end of April, the Department of Employment and Social Affairs in Lodz had 15,637 unemployed registered on its books. As a result of group dismissals, 1,350 people have lost their jobs. Among the others who are without work, the largest contingent consists of those who have not worked for more than three months (10,500).

Out of all those registered as being unemployed, 7,500 do not have any qualifications and a large number of people in this group do not want to work and are only interested in obtaining unemployment assistance.

The number of job vacancies is still small (629). Intervention works have been organized for 1,083 people by the department, but this work is above all manual. Sylvester Pomorski, director of the Lodz City Council Department of Employment and Social Affairs, foresees that the number of unemployed registered in Lodz may reach 60,000 toward the end of the current year. All those who in principle are not interested in finding work will have probably registered as unemployed. The number of such people shunning work, when work was relatively easy to come by, is estimated at 20,000. All those who leave school this year will also find it difficult to secure employment. The numbers of mass dismissals is bound to rise. In Lodz, the former district administrations and the Regional Censor's Office are being closed.

Nevertheless, numbers alone do not reflect the real state of affairs. Among those registered as unemployed are young people who are studying for their second degree and who are entitled to certain benefits as students, as well as those people who work in their parents' businesses.

Among those seeking work are about 100 seamstresses. Nevertheless, the Lodz local papers regularly carry many job vacancies in this industry. It appears that a "labor black

market" has already made its appearance. This phenomenon should be of special interest to the local tax authorities.

For the city council it is becoming increasingly imperative to set up a scheme of public works. In Lodz there is much to be done on this front. The run-down parks and squares and the dirty streets testify to this need, while on the other hand there is the inability of the municipal services to cope with these problems. There has been much neglect of roads, street surfaces, and pavements. It is worth thinking about organizing some sort of work for all those people who take money and give nothing in return and who have been unwilling to do a bit of work for years.

Third Polish TV Program Begins Broadcasting

LD1405095390 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 14 May 90

[Andrzej Kotulewski report from Katowice]

[Excerpts] Today the Third Program of Polish television is starting up, at the moment for six days a week, with the exception of Sunday, for three and one-half hours. It will be watched by viewers in the Bielsko, Katowice, Czestochowa, and Opole Voivodships. The Third Program will be broadcast beginning at 1600 on a separate channel and will have a regional character. Its creators are anxious to cultivate traditions and folklore, but they won't avoid interesting current affairs issues and entertainment. A wide local information service will also be presented. [passage omitted with examples of films to be shown] The program will be presented by the Katowice Polish Television Center.

Situation at Lithuania Border Crossing Described

LD1205154990 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Traffic at the only border crossing between Poland and Lithuania, at Ogrodniki in the Suwalki Voivodship, has almost ceased entirely. After the limitations introduced by the Soviet side, only Polish citizens with a valid Soviet visa can enter Lithuania via this crossing, and there are very few such persons coming forward at Ogrodniki. Soviet citizens traveling to other countries via Poland are crossing the border more frequently. Transports of aid for Lithuania have recently started arriving at Ogrodniki from Poland and other countries. The transported goods are being unloaded in the Soviet customs bonded stores and then are taken away by Lithuanian transport.

Minister Hall Meets Polish Emigrants in UK

LD1205044490 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] London, May 11—Member of the Council of Ministers, Minister Aleksander Hall arrived here today on a four-day visit.

At the headquarters of Polish authorities in exile here, Hall held an unofficial meeting with President Ryszard Kaczorowski and Premier Edward Szczepanik. Participants in the meeting talked about contacts between Poland and emigree circles and discussed the political situation in Poland.

It is the first, though unofficial, meeting of a member of Poland's government with the authorities in exile. Former meetings held at the neutral territory involved members of the authorities in exile in London and Vice-Minister of Culture Michal Jagiello and Vice-Minister of National Education Alfred Andrzej Janowski.

An unofficial meeting planned during Premier Mazowiecki's visit to Britain earlier this year did not take place due to procedural reasons. However, Premier Mazowieceki and Ryszard Kaczorowski held a telephone conversation.

During his visit to the Polish socio-cultural centre here, Minister Aleksander Hall met with its Chairman Edward Truch and the main board. In the evening, warmly greeted by the chairman of the Polish Alliance of Great Britain Artur Rynkiewicz, Hall met at the centre with members of Polonin Milieux.

Roman on Election Campaign, Market Economy

PM1505101690 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Petre Roman: 'We Must Establish A Market Economy With a Major Social Component'"]

[Text] Referring to the election campaign for the 20 May election, Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman said on the Radio Luxembourg-LE MONDE "Grand Jury" program on 13 May:

"There have been some incidents. The government has condemned them several times. If there is political tension, it would not be right to blame the Front or the government for it.... There are groups which belong to some political parties which are not yet ready to accept a people's will expressed by elections...."

The prime minister said that he had "confidence in the police... who have not been involved in the fighting against the revolution" and stated that "the Army is neutral from a political viewpoint and is not participating in political action."

He said that "around 500 members of the Securitate have been arrested and that around 40 members of the Communist Party Executive Committee have been arrested for their participation in the genocide."

Mr Roman added: "The communist system... gave nothing good to the Romanian people on the economic, social, or even moral level.... It poisoned every aspect of human relations.... The revolution was primarily an uprising against the dictatorship but, in the minds of the vast majority of Romanians, it was at the same time a break with the system.... In our view, neocommunism is not possible.

"Perestroyka—Mr Gorbachev's model—is an adjustment of the old system. This is not what we want at all because we have made a clear break with the system. I have often said that I felt very very close to Michel Rocard and Felipe Gonzalez with regard to government action and the kind of society which is desirable. This is a market economy with a very major social component."

Campeanu, Ratiu Not To Withdraw From Elections

AU1405205090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1909 GMT 14 May 90

["Election Campaign: Radu Campeanu and Ion Ratiu Continue the Presidential Race"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 14/5/1990—The National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party, National Liberal Party, and Social Democratic Party of Romania leaderships held a joint meeting on May 14.

During the meeting discontent was shown for the way in which the election campaign unfolds and for the number of actions taken against the candidates or the headquarters of the respective parties to intimidate or calumniate them, a press release shows. Despite all this, aware of their responsibility, the three parties decided not to withdraw from the 20 May elections, the release states.

'Historical Parties' Not To Boycott Elections

AU1505080690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0651 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 15/5/1990—Despite "grave violations of the voting law that can vitiate the results of the elections," the historical parties will take part in the 20 May elections "to prevent the country's relapse into totalitarianism and make sure that the constituent assembly also express the real will of the electorate," reads a statement signed by the presidents of these political parties Corneliu Coposu, Radu Campeanu and Sergiu Cunescu.

The document, released on 14 May at the end of a joint meeting of the leaderships of the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party, the National Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party, highlights that "the justified claims of the revolutionary youth in Bucharest, Timisoara and other cities as well as of other circles outside parties that can change the political climate in the country have been neglected."

"Our parties, consistent with the democratic principles, have not answered the provocations, have not committed any act of aggression and have worked, under all circumstances, to lessen tension going as far as to propose the concomitant withdrawal of the three presidential candidates.

"Despite this state of affairs, our parties, aware of their responsibilities, of the necessity to prevent a relapse into totalitarianism and make sure that the constituent assembly also express the real will of the electorate, declare that they will take part in the 20 May elections," the document concludes.

Ratiu Interviewed on Economic, Foreign Policy

AU1405213290

[Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1800 GMT on 14 May carries a live interview by radio journalists Valeriu Gaescu and Paul Grigoriu with Ion Ratiu, presidential candidate of the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party, NPCDP. The interview is conducted in Ion Ratiu's house in Bucharest.

Ion Ratiu starts by recalling his feelings upon hearing of the outbreak of the Romanian Revolution and his intense emotion upon his return to Romania in January 1990. He speaks of his early years in Britain, his awakening to political awareness, his family's long-standing tradition in the National Peasant Party. He insists on his

unabated attempts to bring Romania's postwar plight to the attention of the public worldwide and to political personalities.

An unidentified journalist asks Ratiu to sum up his program in the present election campaign. Ratiu says that his program can be summed up in three words: freedom, prosperity, and dignity. He says that by freedom he means the freedom to move, to live and work wherever you wish, the freedom to think, write, and speak, the freedom of association, and the freedom to pray or not to pray, regardless of creed, religion, or language. Regarding prosperity Ratiu would like to speak of the reforms which would bring about a free market. A lot is being said in Romania now about privatization. Ratiu says that he is a businessman and understands something of the mechanics of it. He also says he would like some radical reforms regarding the private activity in agriculture. Ratiu states that he would like workers to own shares. He suggests that after elections, shares should be given not instead of the salary but on top of the salary, that is shares in the enterprise in which the people work.

Discussion then shifts to free initiative and competitiveness and Ratiu says: "First of all we have skilled labor. As shown in an opinion poll carried out in America a few years ago, the Romanian people are considered to be among the most intelligent people in the world. We have skilled labor, there is no illiteracy, we are adaptable, we have the power to survive through the difficulties characteristic of our history, a result of the hundreds of years of hard work and suffering, and, moreover, we have no debts." Then he adds: "We need big investments but these can be brought in if there is a system, a new government which can present continuity and stability. Then, the man who can invest will also be willing to invest."

The discussion then shifts to economic flexibility which Ratiu addresses in very vague terms, stating that the Romanians' strength lies in their great adaptability as shown throughout their history. Ratiu lays great emphasis on the importance of private initiative.

Answering a question about what he would do if elected, Ratiu says that the number one priority is undoubtedly the question of prosperity. He says: "We must act very quickly. First of all we must do away with the lines everywhere. In my view this can be achieved very quickly. I have already thought of ways to do this but now is not the moment to discuss them. But then we must accomplish these radical changes to stimulate the people so that everyone contributes something without waiting for a decision from above. The controlled economy has done nothing else apart from creating a bureaucracy and, inevitably, an extraordinary degree of corruption because this is not the way of putting things together." He then continues: "Life in a free society like that in the West involves millions of decisions. Some succeed, others flop." He elaborates on the vitality, strength, and flexibility of a free economy and goes back to Nazi and Communist economics.

Asked about his party's foreign policy platform Ratiu says: "I think we will have to restore the links we had with the countries which created greater Romania in particular and which have traditionally had a word to say in support of the Romanian people; I am thinking in particular of France." He recalls France's role in Romanian independence and the creation of the first Romanian state, the greater Romania in 1918. "At the same time we must take into account our geo-political situation and observe the pledges we have signed such as the Helsinki agreements and everything stemming from them. It is a question in this case of the issue ofthe reunification of the Romanian nation which will crop up again and again in the years to come. As signatories of the Helsinki agreements there is no question of a direct action aimed at reuniting all Romanians within its natural borders, which would involve the Soviet Union giving up not only the Moldavian Republic but also the Romanian territory of Bessarabia and Bucovina. They are also Romanian territories and I am convinced that finally they will return to the motherland through an agreement, as provided for by the Helsinki agreements, reached by the parties to the contract and not against them."

On relations with other countries Ratiu said: "We must tighten links with the neighbouring countries as much as possible. We must follow a policy of heading towards democracy above all, towards the West but not individually as is the current trend of Poland, Czechoslovakia, or Hungary, but together. We must seek a wide entente, not in the sense of the well-known entente between France and Britain. I mean Poland and perhaps other countries in East Europe should be included, because I think that all are at the same level of development, and if they were to get together within a more or less consitutional body which is yet to be defined, because they face more or less the same basic problems, they will be able to form an association with the EEC. In that way a balance, a gradual association will be reached which is easier to achieve if the entire region is involved rather than if it is an individual effort." Ratiu concludes by saying that were he to be elected president the first words he would utter would represent a tribute paid to those who gave their lives for the Revolution and would declare 17 December a national day.

* Iliescu Voices Support of 'Wise Despot' Idea

90BA0087D Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 26 Apr 90 p 1

[Ilie Stefanescu article: "A Wise Despot"]

[Text] A few days ago Mr. Ion Iliescu defined the "original" democracy that, judging by all appearances, he proposes to achieve in Romania.

On 19 April he talked to reporters invited for a news conference at the Calarasi Metallurgical Combine. The

questions and answers were carried by the Calarasi County weekly PAMINTUL LIBER in its 31 April issue. Here is a fragment of the dialogue:

[DREPTATEA] What is your view of democracy? (...)

[Iliescu] "There may be democracy in a totalitarian regime, too, but with a wise despot! Our despot was completely lacking in wisdom!"

As far as we know, a totalitarian regime is opposed to democracy. The term was first used to describe fascism in its original, Italian form, and later all one-party government systems, beginning with communism and Nazism. They did not accept any political opposition and strove to take over every aspect of social life, down to its basic elements, the family and the individual. Stalin, Gheorghiu-Dej, and Ceausescu, the heads of the totalitarian regimes experienced by the Romanians themselves after World War II, mercilessly pursued and exterminated the democratic opposition, going as far as to suppress opponents within their own party, more often than not for imaginary sins.

A thinker from the Age of Enlightment described as a despot the usurper of the sovereign power. Translated in today's language, this means the usurper of democracy, the individual who unlawfully assumed the leadership of the people through fraud or violence.

As its very name indicates, democracy represents the power of the people. The word has been all too frequently and all too long demeaned and abused by communist tyrants not to have become almost an insult or an empty term for many Romanians. Nevertheless, it has preserved its meaning for the others and must be explained so thoroughly and insistently until it becomes clear to everyone.

By opting for despotism, Mr. Iliescu opts for suspending the sovereignty of the people. By opting for the bizarre combination of words "democracy in a totalitarian regime," he has in fact pronounced himself in favor of a new version of "people's democracy," the most ferocious form of government experienced by Romania in this century, the bloody and stupid tyranny of Stalin and his apprentice, Gheorghiu-Dej.

There is no such thing as a wise despot. There is no doubt that Ceausescu was entirely devoid of wisdom, as Mr. Ion Iliescu said, but the wise men who forged the modern political doctrines legitimately thought that power corrupts and can make anyone commit abuses. That is why the idea of power separation in the state was invented, as well as parliamentary democracy and the civic liberties on which it rests.

Mr. Ion Iliescu is increasingly showing alarming signs of an unquenched thirst for power. He seems to have become so certain that he will succeed in reestablishing a totalitarian regime in Romania, that he no longer tries to hide his objective.

The avowal made in Calarasi is not at all surprising. One can cite many examples of tyrants who defied their people ever since the time that they were merely aspiring to tyranny, by making the most daring revelations about their plans. The subsequent regrets of those who allowed themselves to be duped while they could still stop them, were always bitter, but belated.

* Iliescu Calling Protesters 'Hooligans' Scored

90BA0087A Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 26 Apr 90 pp 1, 3

[Victor Danc report on the 24 April session of the Provisional National Unity Council and interview with Constantin Dumitrescu of the Association of Former Political Prisoners; place and date not given]

[Text] Since the beginning of the meeting, the president of the PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] has been talking about clashes between political parties, emphasizing his regret about them. Referring to the unauthorized meeting held in the University Square and its participants, he used the word hooligans, which was met with disapproval. Mr. Lup, secretary general of the National Peasant (Christian Democratic Party) [NPCDP], immediately interrupted: "Mr. President, the mistake you made here is to describe citizens who demonstrate as hooligans." Mr. Iliescu was of the opinion that something must have been distorted. However, he did not dwell too much on the "distortion," because too many ears had heard and too many eyes had seen, even on television. Mr. Lup continued: "Mr. President began his speech by leveling accusations at the NPCDP. Whatever you may say, the NPCDP demonstration was dignified, moderate, and glorious. I am sorry that one of our party's members was stabbed, I am sorry that a French reporter was injured, I am sorry about the violent clashes occurring in the country, and I am sorry that gangs have been formed in every village to molest parties in the course of their campaigning."

The NSF [National Salvation Front] methods listed were accompanied, as usual, throughout Mr. Lup's short address, by disruptive calls and applause. All that was missing were fire crackers and whistles...

Dan Iosif suggested that the elections and the ballot counting be televised. After the recess, he was no longer to be seen in the hall.

After a few minutes in which he was praised, Mr. Iliescu admitted that he had "started the fight," which he thought should stop.

Modifications and additions were on the agenda. The debate on the decree dealing with the right to strike was postponed.

[Danc] Mr. Constantin Dumitrescu, at the beginning of the session I saw you having a heated discussion with Mr. Iliescu. Can you tell us what it was all about?

[Dumitrescu] Yes, I am still bothered by that discussion because I realize what means Mr. Iliescu is using, which I cannot describe as other than repressive methods. He is very well informed about everything we do, that is why I wanted to take the floor and talk about what happened this morning.

[Danc] What prompted you to do so?

[Dumitrescu] This morning I was back with the people I am actually investigating within the TV Commission. Those are militia sergeants major and corporals who, on 21 and 22 December savagely maltreated heroes of the revolution.

I am revolted by the idea that today, when we brag about our revolution and about living in a democratic state, a man can be so savagely beaten up, whatever he may have been accused of.

[Danc] Who are the people who are now in the University Square?

[Dumitrescu] Those people in the streets are also representatives of the Romanian nation. Even if Mr. Iliescu thinks that he will win the coming elections, he must still understand that even though there are uninformed people in this country, that does not mean much. The great majority of the youth and the intelligentsia do not want a new form of communism. The horrible, indescribable thing that happened today is nothing but a fresh proof of the fact that we are marching toward a dictatorship.

[Danc] What was the reason for the refusal?

[Dumitrescu] Mr. Iliescu said that he was going to speak. He was furious, and I think the entire audience noticed that.

[Danc] You had some discussions with your colleagues, too. Why?

[Dumitrescu] I wanted to leave the hall, but my colleagues said I was not entitled to leave without the agreement of the association.

[Danc] You wanted to leave only because you were not given the floor?

[Dumitrescu] Also because I view the presence of all those who do not think like Mr. Iliescu as futile, nothing but a screen, behind which he does what he wants.

[Danc] Do you have a right to speak without the agreement of the president?

[Dumitrescu] Of course I do. I was revolted. It is true that I was the first to speak on other occasions, too. This time I asked the president for his permission because I viewed such an interpellation as a duty of honor.

Scandal in Parliament

After the break we noted the remarks of Mr. Cazimir Ionescu: "It is obvious that they want to cause instability in the country. (he was referring to the University demonstrators). I expected to hear appeals to all men of goodwill...

There followed a fight probably worse than what was happening at the University. The protagonists were the parliament members."

Mr. Iliescu broke in with fresh news: "Groups of hooligans have gathered again and are attacking the militia (sic); clearly they intend to provoke the police. Dumitru Dinca, professional provocateur, present at all aggressive actions, who has been violent since 12 January and 18 February," is once again at the head of the demonstrators. His attention was called to the fact that Mr. Dinca was also present on 21 December 1989. "That does not excuse such actions. This is a flagrant violation of the rules we established," Mr. Iliescu replied.

Mr. Lup showed political maturity in his addresses, the same as Mr. Tocaciu, who stated, among other things, that politics should not be conducted in the streets. Mr. Jerbas tried to call for reason, calm, and order, but the calm lasted no longer than a moment.

We were unpleasantly surprised by Mr. Liviu Lazar, who refused to join a commission to open a dialogue with the demonstrators, on grounds that he was chairman of a Christian party, and those people in the square were not Christians...

Mr. Nica Leon, one of the demonstrators, presented their demands and their number: 15,000-20,000. From that moment on, no one talked of hooligans and bums anymore, but about... them.

Not the PNUC, but the government was responsible for the people's dissatisfaction, Mr. Cerveni said.

It was also claimed that the police provoked the crowds by the very fact of its numerous presence; moreover, the policemen were armed to the teeth with clubs and pistols.

We also noted the provocation of Mrs. Iuliana Storn (we may have misspelled her last name), as confusing and badly delivered as it was hilarious. Her attempt to discredit the NPCDP was immediately debunked by Mr. Diaconescu.

A commission was formed to go out to the square.

"The Rabble at the University"

We accompanied the commission to the square, where we noted the large number of participants. We talked to people and told them we did not agree with the manner in which they were expressing their dissatisfaction. They did not contradict us. Then we said we wanted Mr. Iliescu to stay. The reply was, "it's your business," and

"you're entitled to your opinion." We searched some more, but we didn't find any ruffians or hooligans to pick a fight with. That's how journalists are, curious...

On the other hand, we found Mr. Cristian Iliescu, PNUC secretary for district No. 2, who gave an interview for the press. Was it a mark of popularity or part of the electoral campaign?

The agenda was dispatched in great haste; all 16 points were adopted in only one hour and 45 minutes, with small modifications. What expedience...

At 1700, the dialogue commission chaired by Mr. Mesaros, having been to the square, individually presented the information culled. In short, the possibility for dialogue was asserted; the demonstration was not political; the television was insistently summoned and its freedom was frequently invoked; point No. 8 of the Proclamation of Timisoara is claimed; the absence of either hooligans or ruffians was demonstrated. A "desperate appeal" by workers, students, and intellecutals was read, which was stated that the police had once again betrayed, and called on the people to come out in the streets and demonstrate peacefully, because the revolution was in danger.

Since several parliament members had left the hall, the discussions were one more unprincipled than the other.

Mr. Bordan even tried some sort of ratting on others...

The general conclusion? "The Parliament is living from hand to mouth"—Traian Florea.

Mr. Diamandescu, chief inspector general of the police, was asked to speak. He reported on the latest events, but failed to be convincing. What did he stress? The "peaceful" and "civilized" manner in which the policemen treated the people... Solutions? None feasible. Suggestions are welcome.

It was interesting to note how Mr. Iliescu described the fact that the electoral law voted by the PNUC is now contested by 2,000 people. What about the Parliament members, aren't more than half of them of the NSF? "What was prompting them to fight, those who wanted the twilight?"

Conclusion? In our opinion, noting that there exists a possibility of a dialogue between the government and demonstrators, it will come. When, how, for what purpose? The PNUC did not decide, as Mr. Iliescu abruptly cut the session short.

When we looked at the clocks, we could not believe our eyes! No meeting ever ended that quickly (with the exception of postponements). As it is, everyone still had something to say in the corridors and in the street.

* NSF Blamed for Violence, Tension

90BA0087C Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 27 Apr 90 p 3

[S. Nicolae article: "Who's Inciting Violence?"]

[Text] In his short statement during the Tuesday meeting of the PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council], Mr. Iliescu, referring to the need for the calm, order, and stability we now require—something that we all want—also appealed to us to show "urbane civilization," and to refrain from the type of violence that was known to occur in Romania in the past during elections.

To what elections was he referring, those in 1948, when much the same methods were used as are being used today, when buildings of the National Peasant and Liberal Parties were attacked, and people were threatened and even killed?

How could anyone insinuate at the meeting that what was happening in the University Square was a continuation of the electoral meeting of the National Peasant Party [NPP], and more to the point, how can Mr. Iliescu use almost the same words as Ceausescu did at the end of December—hooligans, ruffians—to describe those who are doing nothing but continuing the struggle against totalitarianism, which is far from having disappeared in Romania? If those people shout "Down With Communism," does it mean that they are inciting violence? How can things be distorted with so much cynicism?

Not to mention what happened in Petrosani, when we could clearly see on television that the meeting organized by and in favor of Mr. Iliescu—in his own fief, which has long since become a tool of national threat and hostility—was identical to the so-called popular meetings that uplifted our spirits under the dictatorship. We all saw that one of the placards carried by the miners—who must have become brave overnight, because I don't know that they participated in the struggles in Bucharest, Timisoara, or Sibiu—bore the verses, "Iliescu, remember/We love you," highly reminiscent of the inspiring "Ceausescu, beloved son/Welcome in Petrosani!!!" Everybody learned how to go about creating a small-scale personality cult: acceptance and encouragement of ovations on the one hand, and lack of judgment and servility on the other. From whom did Mr. Iliescu ask permission to block a whole town for half a day?

Throughout the duration of the discussion about the meeting in the University Square, all sorts of NPP electoral leaflets were shamelessly waved about in order to insinuate that the party was allegedly inciting to violence. At the same time, the address of the lady from Tirgoviste about some picture that could be brought as proof of "incitement to violence" was too grotesque and embarrassing to be taken seriously by anyone other than the miners' representative, a very talkative individual, who cheaply and stupidly took advantage of the lies launched by the lady from Tirgoviste (who should be urgently dispatched to a literacy class).

How can anyone insinuate that our party is inciting violence, when dozens of its headquarters have been attacked and destroyed, and hundreds of people have been manhandled merely for admitting that they belonged to the party? Who is inciting violence if not the only force that currently holds almost all the means of communication? The NSF [National Salvtion Front]. Why did no one pay attention to Mr. Lup's report on how the Front was debasing itself and not only buying people, but also terrorizing them? After suffering so much under Ceausescu, people are denied cooking gas containers or land, and are even being threatened that they will be fired from plants and factories if they do not sign (printed!) statements in support of the NSF.

Who created a state of tension and violence in the country if not the NSF, who poisoned the atmosphere if not ADEVARUL, whose director—who in every article labors to appear what he is not, uses language that even a sailor may blush to hear, and is beneath consideration by civilized people? Who is distorting the reality, mystifying, and deflecting any good intention for the sole purpose of ensuring that those who for so long hid behind Ceausescu—flattering him to share in the power, and now battling to ensure that the dictator is viewed as the only guilty head—do not lose their livelihood, soiled by every possible infamy?

We were not even surprised to see that Mr. Iliescu was interested in the fate of Darie Novaceanu; why didn't the PNUC president inquire about the fate of the DREPTATEA reporters who had recently been brutally beaten, about the countless victims of NSF aggression, and about our party members who have been killed? A whole country saw how Mr. Lup's speech was misinterpreted, although all he wanted was recognition of the fact that people have problems and that these problems should be solved. The misinterpretation could not come from anyone other than Dan Iosif, whose lack of understanding is outdone only by his lack of judgment.

The time has come to call a spade a spade: The NPP has become the scapegoat for all the consequences of the Front instigations on the one hand, and on the other hand, the spokesman—more often than not, unwilling—of all the organizations in this country! Those who make sure that the situation remains like this are precisely those who are terrified to death, namely the former Communist nomenklatura! As Mr. Nica Leon aptly put it, people did not die so that Mr. Iliescu could seize the power.

Dumitru Dinca was in the University Square on 21 December; at one point he spoke through a piece of bent cardboard in lieu of a loudspeaker, and after that through some pipes used for the same purpose, so, gentlemen of the PNUC, now you know what color loudspeakers were used by those who were demonstrating in the University Square, something that seemed to interest you so much. Also on the 21st December, Mr. Iliescu was at home in pyjamas, like many others; on that day, "hooligans" and "bums" demonstrated against the dictatorship (in the afternoon of the 21st there were also only a few thousand), at the same time cheering for Doina Cornea, one of the few persons of integrity who fought openly, showing courage, to establish a genuine democracy in Romania. You, gentlemen of the NSF, have sunk so low as to denigrate even Doina Cornea; this was only to be expected, since many of you are former Communists and securitate members.

Yes, Mr. Iliescu, you don't like Article 8 of the Timisoara Proclamation, because its implementation could well end the humiliation of the people by the Communists, by people who were graduated from universities in a few months, then proceeded to systematically destroy the country's economy with their incompetence, and by those who shamelessly created the dictator's personality cult and unscrupulously accepted the disastruous situation of the country.

You, Mr. Roman, don't like that article either, because, together with your father (and this we will prove in a future issue), are a convinced Communist and a firm opponent of a free market...

How is that, Mr. Iliescu, you say that the parties are afraid of elections? Why is is then that the NSF, the government, and probably the securitate, too, are preventing not only DREPTATEA, but also other newspapers from reaching the provinces, especially the villages, where the peasants are the most poorly informed social category in the country? Who, Mr. PNUC president, attacked members of our party in villages, in such a wild manner that at one point a group of French observers were also molested? In all this time, has anyone heard of even one NSF member beaten up by the NPP?

Why such modesty in revealing the truth, when even on Sunday evening, in the presence of some of the people who appeared on television, it became clear that the suspicion still surrounding certain generals and other high-ranking officers was completely justified, since they not only behaved dubiously during the Revolution, but, having been compromised long before it, continued to occupy highly important functions within the repression apparatus?

Why, during the parliament meeting, was Mr. Gabriel Andreescu, who was making some very serious disclosures, almost pushed aside, while you were not paying him any attention; often, when things are not to your liking, you make sure that the discussions are diverted to less dangerous areas...

Everything has been debased recently; the Orthodox Church by the restoration of Teoctist—who fully showed himself as a man lacking in both faith and the most elementary moral sense—at its head; the people, by systematically lying to them and daily assaulting their conscience; and primarily the Revolution, by the voices that were heard in Petrosani on Sunday, when Timisoara was booed!!!...

What can we expect from a paper rose on which only the thorns are real?

* Article 8 of Timisoara Proclamation Upheld

90BA0087B Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 26 Apr 90 p 3

[Florin-Gabriel Marculescu article: "Article 8"]

[Text] We are of course talking about Article 8 of the famous Timisoara Proclamation of 11 March, which called for amending the electoral law so that former activists and securitate officers be barred from being candidates on any list, in the first three consecutive legislatures. It also required that a special paragraph be added to the law to ban former Communist activists from being candidates for the position of president of the country, in the belief that Romania's president must be a symbol of our break with communism. The rationale for the amendment was reasserted in Article 7 of the proclamation: "Timisoara began the Revolution against the entire Communist regime and its entire nomenklatura, and not in order to permit the political ascent of a group of anti-Ceausescu dissidents from within the RCP. Their presence at the head of the country renders the death of the heroes of Timisoara (and of the entire country, we would add) futile."

Thus, what was being contested was the presence of the nomenklatura, of party activists, of what could be described as the big Communist bourgeoisie, in leadership positions. The Timisoara Proclamation was not directed against the rank and file of the former RCP, and it specified that having been a party member was not blamable. We had upheld that idea, too, and we do it now, in view of the fact that, as has always been known, many party members participated in the Revolution and publicly burned their party cards.

The two articles of the Timisoara Proclamation sum up the ideas of hundreds of thousands of participants in countless anticommunist demonstrations in Bucharest, Cluj, Sibiu, Tirgu Mures, and of course, Timisoara. Those were the ideas of those who demonstrated in Bucharest on 12 and 28 January, and 18 February. Under the pressure of the demonstrations held in recent weeks, especially those that began on 22 April and are continuing in the University Square in Bucharest, the ideas of the Timisoara Proclamation finally broke through to the PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] meeting of 24 April. A few hours before the beginning of the meeting, the 100-150 people who had stayed overnight in the University Square were assaulted by the police and brutally beaten up. The policemen even brought along German shepherd dogs which bit two women in the neck. Those were peaceful demonstrators, but Mr. Iliescu described them as "hooligans" perpetrating "arbitrary acts" (?!) apt to seriously impair public order. Disregarding the realities, Mr. Iliescu loudly claimed before the PNUC that the police did not molest anyone; the same idea was later picked up and maintained with great difficulty by... Major General Diamandescu, deputy minister of the interior. The latter, instead of presenting a correct report, stubbornly denied any violence by the police, and even went as far as to ask for the names of those who had been beaten up. His request was fulfilled. But let us return to what is essential. Pretending not to know what the demonstrators wanted, Mr. Iliescu demanded the formation of a delegation of PNUC members to have talks with the people in the University Square. The delegation was formed, went to the spot, talked to demonstrators, returned under the dome of the Parliament, and reported what it had seen and heard to the audience. They specified that the people in the square were not hooligans, but thousands of workers, students, and professionals, who were behaving in a civilized manner and resolutely and clearly expressing their demands. What were those demands?

—Establish an investigation commission to determine the responsibility of the authorities for what happened in the morning of 24 April.

—Have the PNUC discuss Article 8 of the Timisoara Proclamation.

—The immediate resignation of Messrs. Iliescu and Chitac.

—Independence for the radio and television, and abrogation of Decree No. 473/1977 under which they were subordinated to the government and the provisional president of the country.

—To inform the people correctly.

—Not to send out troops against demonstrators.

—A direct dialogue with Mr. Iliescu. (Alone judging by the fact that some demanded his resignation and others wanted talks with him, it can be deduced that the demonstrations would not have expanded if Mr. Iliescu would have agreed to talk not only with those who applaud him, but also those who oppose him.)

Amid total chaos, Mr. Gabriel Andreescu took the floor and spoke about the fact that laws are being violated by penal bodies, which have not stopped the abusive practices of our dictatorial past. He stressed that a vital role along this line is played by the fact that persons who had a direct hand in oppressing the people under the old regime are now in leadership positions in the police and securitate apparatus. In this context, he cited the name of the present commander of the Penal Investigation Directorate of the General Police Inspectorate, Major General Gheorghe Scarlat; the commander of the Information and Documentation Center of the Romanian Information Service [SIR], Lieutenant Colonel Dan Costin Niculici, and others. He stressed that the SIR itself was established on the basis of a decree-law that had not been passed through the PNUC.

We want to note the courage and dignity showed in their addresses by Messrs. Nica Leon—who recalled that Mr.

Iliescu was not seen in the streets during the December Revolution—Constantin Dumitrescu, and a few others, unfortunately very few. So few, that they obviously could not have affected the views of the PNUC, which chose not to use the reports brough back from the University Square, refusing to seriously and responsibly examine the deeper causes of this genuine national schism. Thus, the PNUC has signed its own sentence before history.

In these conditions, we think it is useless to add anything about the legislative race. The decree-laws are rolling out as on an assembly belt and are adopted without the least thorough discussion.

Mr. Iliescu hastened to close the meeting, which was obviously in his interest. A PNUC meeting is easy to close, but Mr. Iliescu cannot continue to refuse—on the grounds of fake arithmetic and a non-existent legitimacy—to talk to the hundreds of thousands of "hooligans" upholding Article 8 of the Timisoara Proclamation, one of whom is the author of this article.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Relations

PA1305134090 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 3 May 90 pp 1-A, 10-A, 11-A

[Interview with Foreign Minister Sergiu Celac by Regino Diaz Redondo in Bucharest on 2 May]

[Text] [Diaz] There has been a revolution in all the East European countries; in other words, an evolution toward democracy. However, there have been no bloody incidents, except in Romania. Why were there such incidents in Romania? Why have you had that problem? How can you explain that?

[Celac] I am going to speak in Romanian. There have been communist, totalitarian systems, with different degrees of oppression, in all the East European countries.

In Romania's case, we had the most rigid totalitarian state, in fact, a perfect police state with two main power poles: the Romanian Communist Party and the secret police, the Securitate (security), which for years represented the basis for the Ceausescu family's personal power.

In all the other East European states, including the USSR, the process of society's transformation was initiated by the leading and ruling party and was carried out within the existing power structures. That was not possible in Romania.

In Romania there was an explosion of the people's desperation and rage, which in only one day overthrew not only the government but also the government system; in other words, the entire police and social system representing it.

Afterwards there was a period of instability and impermanence, a total crisis in the government institutions. That vacuum was filled by the people who were there.

Contrary to the other East European countries, the elections that will take place in Romania on 20 May will mark the beginning of a stabilization process within democratic structures.

Speaking as a political analyst and not as foreign minister, I believe that in other East European countries the institutional crisis will begin after the elections because the elections will result in a rupture of the correlation of forces that occurred in our country through the revolution.

[Diaz] In the fast-breaking events that came with Ceausescu's execution, did you, the revolutionary people, have any fears that the USSR could intervene at any moment if there was much struggle and resistance, or even a civil war, to keep Ceausescu alive?

[Celac] A real revolution is not imported. There was a time when Romanians were ashamed of being Romanians because we accepted things as they were. However, that explosion of anger erased that national shame. This was accomplished with blood. We, those of us who are here today, acquired a duty of honor toward those who died in the revolution.

I do not believe that there was ever any intention or danger of foreign intervention. Moreover, I can say that from the beginning, the Soviet Government showed understanding and respect concerning the events here.

[Diaz] Why was the trial against Ceausescu carried out so rapidly?

[Celac] I just told you that one of the foundations of power was the Securitate. At one point in time, there was the danger of a confrontation between the Army and the security troops. If this had happened, we would have had a bloodbath in Romania because the elite security troops were not faithful to the country but to Ceausescu personally.

[Diaz] How does everything happen at the same time in East Europe? For over 40 years the people are subjected to communism and seem to support it, and then, suddenly, as a result of statements made by Gorbachev and suggestions made by other world powers, a series of uprisings take place in Germany, Poland, Hungary, Romania... Is this the right historical time, or is it happening because the USSR vowed not to interfere in these countries' affairs?

Do all revolutions in East Europe take place at the same time? Why? Could it be that the revolutions took place because Gorbachev vowed not to interfere with the peoples' desire for freedom?

[Celac] Obviously the winds of change in progressing toward democracy throughout Eastern Europe, together with the events in the USSR, played an important role in the revolutionary processes that took place. However, as I said before, what happened in Romania was and continues to be a very particular case.

What we have today in Romania is not perestroyka. It is a total break with the structure, the ideology, and the institutions of the past. In addition, from the very first day of the revolution, the establishment of a multi-party system based on a state of law and democratic structures in the political arena—similar to the democratic structures in Western democracies—proved to be decisive.

In the economic field, we are shifting toward a market economy and stressing the progressive development of private property. From the human perspective, we are carefully observing human rights, including the right to hold free elections, which is an elementary human right.

[Diaz] So you do not believe that perestroyka has had an influence on these changes?

[Celac] On the contrary. I do believe that perestroyka has helped bring about these changes.

[Diaz] Where do you think the world is going? Where is socialism going? Does socialism exist? Does communism exist? What is the new means for political and economic development of socialism and communism?

[Celac] Within the system of political parties in Romania (now on the eve of elections there are about 80 political parties), it is interesting to note that no political party claims to have a communist ideology or structure.

There were four million militants in the Communist Party of Romania, and they can be seen throughout the political arena of Romania as people whose political preferences range from center left to the extreme right. Therefore, it was not a homogeneous ideology, but rather an ideology based on professional, not political, opportunism.

[Diaz] What would you tell those who asked for compliance with Article 8 of the Proclamation of Timisoara, whereby no former member of the Communist Party can be a candidate for president of the Republic?

[Celac] That is very easy to answer. That proposal was rejected by the provisional parliament of the country, and it has now been reactivated by certain political forces in the country, not only concerning the parliamentary elections but also the presidential elections. There are three candidates for president of the Republic. Two of them lived abroad for a long period of time, before and after the revolution. That is part of the electoral dispute, and nothing else.

[Diaz] I know you are not an expert in the economic sciences, but in an overall manner, could you tell us about the current economic situation in Romania? Are there enough supplies? Is there a good distribution of wealth, can things be purchased, is there any inflation, is there a foreign debt?

[Celac] In this totally new phase of development, Romania is starting with certain advantages and certain disadvantages. The advantages are related to the fact that we do not have any type of foreign debt. There is an extensive industrial base and a great agricultural potential. Romania could supply the demands of a population three times higher than its current population. There are highly qualified workers, including in the fields of engineering, research, and technological development.

As for the disadvantages, we are dealing with irrational structures in industry because the industrial processing capacity does not have an energy and raw material base. There was also excessive state control over agriculture, which has now been radically changed by the government but needs time so that the new private bases can begin operating.

I believe that with our prospects and as a result of the legislative measures approved so far, there is the possibility for a true economic boom in Romania, in relation to all of Europe. During the meeting held in Budapest on 12 April, the foreign ministers of East Europe and seven Latin American countries, including Mexico, drew as their main conclusion that the political changes in East Europe create conditions for a true economic boom throughout Europe, which within a few years will turn it again into one of the main movers of the world economy.

I again observed this conclusion during many of the speeches delivered during the special UN General Assembly session devoted to development and cooperation that has just ended in New York.

[Diaz] Obviously there was a monopoly of the power of the state in Europe. East Europe needs capital and capital is arriving. Can this capital not be converted into multinational enterprises, such as they are, and also exert an influence, as Stalin's communism did?

[Celac] I believe that is a real hypothesis, but I do not see a great danger in that. We in Romania have announced at various international forums that the reintegration of our country into Europe and the new spirit of European development should not lead to an attitude of Eurocentrism. Moreover, Romania clearly and emphatically stated that we have real and specific interests in other areas of the world, particularly Latin America, to which we are linked by the common roots of our language and forms of worship.

[Diaz] How would you explain the relationships between the East European countries at this time?

[Celac] Under the totalitarian structures, there was a trend to ignore real problems. There are problems, some worse than others, in all the East European countries, the same as in any other country in the world. Shifting toward democratic structures gives us the opportunity to clearly identify problems and approach them with calmness, realism, and responsibility.

[Diaz] Is Romania a socialist country?

[Celac] Of course not.

[Diaz] Does it intend to build a socialism in the Spanish, Swedish, or French style? How could President Iliescu's policy be defined at this moment: Christian-Democratic or Social-Democratic?

[Celac] It is very difficult to define a policy prior to the elections. However, if we analyze the government's social and economic program, we can see that the main tendency is to head toward a market economy, preserving, and at the same time defending, a structure of social security, of security for the individual within society. From many viewpoints, the economic and social plan of the provisional government has objectives similar to the plans of the ruling parties in Spain and France.

[Diaz] Changing the subject, is there some distrust, fear, or concern in Romania over the unification of the two Germanys?

[Celac] Not at all. Our position toward the unification of Germany is as follows:

1. German unity is a matter inherent to the Germans themselves.

2. We recognize the rights and special prerogatives of the four superpowers which pertain to the regulation of the German problem. However, we believe that once the corresponding agreements have been reached and ratified by the 35 states participating in the security and cooperation process in Europe, those special prerogatives should end.

3. We believe that in any process of this nature it is necessary to guarantee the legitimate security interests of all the European states, especially those of a unified Germany and of Poland.

[Diaz] It is evident that the USSR has been weakened by the changes that have taken place in its own republics and for having, to a certain extent, promoted what has happened in East Europe. Is there not an imbalance between U.S. and Soviet military power? Is there not an overall imbalance of military forces that could be taken advantage of?

[Celac] I am no military strategy expert, but I can tell you that Romania is selfishly hoping that its largest neighbor remains strong and stable because we share a very extensive border with the USSR. Our country is thousands of years old and will continue to exist. We are realistic and responsible, not adventuresome. We want to maintain good relations with the USSR as much as we want to maintain them with all countries, with the United States, Japan, the PRC, and due to our spiritual affinity, the fraternal countries of the great Latin family.

[Diaz] Do you believe in perestroyka? Do you believe that it will survive? What do you think about Gorbachev? Will he remain in power?

[Celac] I believe that at this moment there is no other viable alternative in the USSR other than Gorbachev and the policy he represents.

[Diaz] Would Romania be willing to gradually join the EEC in the future?

[Celac] We will maintain direct relations with the EEC. We recently accredited an ambassador to the Community and are about to finalize a new trade agreement with the Common Market. However, I do not believe that it is realistic for Romania or other East European countries to think about an immediate integration into the Common Market system.

[Diaz] Do you believe that the Warsaw Pact, NATO, and the Nonaligned Movement will survive? Is the pact already nonexistent?

[Celac] I believe that developments in East Europe weakened the bloc somewhat. That is an objective assessment that is not influenced by passion or affliction. It is still premature to talk about the future of relations between blocs. There is, however, an option: Satisfy all security and cooperation interests through the participation of the United States and Canada on the one hand, and the USSR on the other.

[Diaz] And what about NATO? Why are other democratic countries such as Hungary not admitted at this time?

[Celac] I believe that it is premature to explore this issue, but I have something to say about this: At a conference in Budapest on 12 April, I held very fruitful talks with my colleague and friend Fernando Solana Morales, the Mexican foreign secretary. He even showed me how to operate a pocket alarm calculator.

We discussed the relations between our countries at length and reached very constructive conclusions. He presented one of them at the conference as a joint Romanian-Mexican initiative: that foreign trade banks also be represented in the upcoming meeting between the Rio Group and Eastern European countries to inject dynamism—including the financing aspect—into the future development of reciprocal relations. We also identified common objectives within our bilateral relations. I believe that the two of us are realistic, and, without establishing abstract objectives, we may feel optimistic about the future of Romanian-Mexican relations.

Bucharest City Court on Candidates' Withdrawal

AU1405183690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1536 GMT 14 May 90

["Election Campaign: Withdrawal of Candidatures"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 14/5/1990—In connection with the reasons for which contestations were admitted against some candidates for the parliament, the Bucharest City Court specifies: Mr. Alexandru Paleologu cannot [be a] candidate because he is the country's ambassador to Paris and the election law forbids this professional category to be included in the polling lists,

while actor Dem Radulescu, a candidate for the Senate, is on the lists of two constituencies which made him withdraw from the Bucharest Constituency.

As for Mr. Vasile Ianul, Mr. Cristian Gatu and Mr. Mircea Lucescu, who were nominated for the Assembly of Deputies, they had to withdraw their candidatures because the election law forbids the functionaries in the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of National Defence, civil employees included, to candidate for elections.

Canadian Observer To Monitor Elections

AU1405093790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0741 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 14/5/1990—A delegation of observers from Canada will take part in the May 20 elections in Romania, it was officially reported in Ottawa. The delegation will include four deputies belonging to the three parties represented to the Parliament, and two higher functionaries—one from the Foreign Ministry and the other from the body in charge of the organization of elections in Canada.

A spokesman for the Canadian Foreign Ministry specified that the sending of the delegation "bespeaks Canada's interest in a democratic, free and equitable course of elections in Romania," the FRANCE PRESSE news agency reports.

The spokesman also showed that his government had no intention to do like the American one and recall its ambassador. Like many others of our allies, we share the Americans' concerns but we do not intend to recall our ambassador, he stated.

Diamandescu on Disturbances in University Square

AU1405204290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1730 GMT 14 May 90

["Social Life: Police Statement"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 14/5/1990—In a statement sent to ROMPRES and signed by Corneliu Diamandescu, first deputy minister of the interior, the Police General Inspectorate shows again that in the morning of April 24, when order-keeping cordons were placed in University Square, no person was molested or arrested. The statement mentions that reference is made again to that morning because, despite the explanations given so far, at the last PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] session (May 11), the question was raised again that the police interfered violently and certain newspapers, the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party mouthpiece, DREPTATEA, in particular, continue their attack on the alleged atrocities they committed.

We are aware that the police that are called upon to apply the law cannot be well appreciated by everybody, a situation similar to that in the most advanced countries, but it is a great difference between not appreciating them and discrediting them, accusing them of antipopular activities, the statement says. The police assure all Romanian citizens they belong to a depoliticized institution, cleared of all elements that compromised themselves during that period of sad memories, and they are determined to prove, by adapting their work methods to the new conditions in Romania, they know well their mission and act in the spirit of law and justice.

Daily on Dialogue Prospects With Demonstrators

AU1105112990 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 6 May 90 p 1

[Magdalena Boiangiu article: "Prospects for Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] If we consider that the only goal of the demonstrators in the University Square was to establish a dialogue with the representatives of the provisional power, then last Friday's communique can be considered as a victory won after 13 days of struggle. However, this victory is no special reason for celebrations, as it was won in a battle with an adversary who has been rather absent from the battlefield. The most striking thing in the clips seen on television—clips that were filmed at the most diverse hours—was the very absence of the dialogue. Everybody agreed with everybody, even if the appeals and speeches made from the balcony—some of them setting out from different premises—might have led to different conclusions. It is one thing to ask, and rightly so, that the killers of your son should be apprehended and punished; and it is quite another thing to say that we, those who are here, know what freedom means, while those who are not with us, are satisfied with much less. (Stupid people, as Mr. Brucan would have said; he was wrong in making this statement, but not because he had insulted the Romanian people, but rather because he failed to publish the complete list of the intelligent people in an annex.) The intelligent ones know that the structures had not changed and see this as obvious proof of the neocommunist future that the current provisional power allegedly has in store for us. The stupid people also see that the structures had not changed, but they also notice the many latent conflicts brought up by partial attempts to modify the essence of relations established in the decades of dictatorship. Real modifications can only be made on the basis of a program issued by a body of power whose provisional nature is measured in terms of a legislature period not just a few days, so that it can also implement the program it expounds.

However, the most irritating aspect remains the problem of the people. Even the stupid people know that one should bar scoundrels and incompetents from power. But to believe that this problem can be solved by applying point 8 of the Timisoara declaration would mean that the intelligent people think that the stupid ones are more stupid then they really are. Either we want a real selection on value criteria, or a "purge" as in 1946,

with the provision that a few years later we might have to apologize for the "errors" made. [passage omitted]

We hope that the results of the forthcoming dialogue will calm down spirits in the two weeks before the elections, which are the only way to decide with whom or against whom each one of us will gain his freedom, because freedom cannot be more or less; it either exists, or does not exist.

Police Ask People To Refrain From False Alarms

AU1405204890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1825 GMT 14 May 90

["Social Life: False Alarm"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 14/5/1990—The Romanian Capital City's Police were on the alert on May 14 owing to an incident in University Square where the unauthorized demonstration which has been on for 22 days seems to lose ground. According to a statement sent to the news agency ROMPRES by the Police General Inspectorate, an unidentified person committed provocative acts among the demonstrators, after which he ran into a ministerial building nearby the square he seems to have left. Going to the spot, the police chief requested the demonstrators who claimed to have tracked the provocateur to designate some persons to investigate the rooms in the building, which they initially accepted. But with no reason, the demonstrators began to demand in chorus the release of their colleagues claiming that three of them would have been put under arrest. Stating that none of the demonstrators was arrested for his having participated in the unauthorized demonstration, the Police General Inspectorate calls on all political and apolitical groupings to refrain from any false alarm, incitations to and acts of disorder which can create confusion and panic.

Drivers Demonstrate in Bucharest, Timisoara

AU1405204490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1736 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 14/5/1990—14 May, about one thousand employees, representing the 164 organizations belonging to the Branch No. 1 of the Drivers' Trade Unions of Romania, took part in a peaceful, non-political demonstration organized as a protest against the lack of concern of the government, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications for the claims of the members of that trade union organization. About 500 large-capacity vehicles barred for one hour the Free Press Square. Taking the floor were leaders of trade union organizations who expressed viewpoints related to the drivers' claims.

Engineer Miron Mitrea, chairman of the Drivers' Trade Union of Romania, informed those present that negotiations started the same day in the morning between representatives of the government and of the trade union, part of the claims being met, the remaining ones having to be discussed the following days.

In Timisoara, drivers of troleybus local transport enterprise—roughly one thousand people—have been on strike since Sunday. They demand higher pays and extra money for certain activities. Monday morning no troleybus or street car was in operation in Timisoara.

Planned Transport Workers Strike Called Off

AU1505102090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] We have received the following announcement from the Trade Union Federation of Automobile Transportation Workers of Romania:

Owing to the fact that the Romanian Government has accepted the beginning of a dialogue with the Trade Union Federation of Transportation Workers of Romania, the strike that was programed for 15 May 1990 at 0000 [2100 GMT] has been canceled.

Should the talks be concluded without solving the demands made, a strike will be unleashed throughout the country by the trade unions belonging to this federation; this strike will be announced in time.

We want to mention that the Trade Union Federation of Transportation Workers of Romania has nothing in common with the existence and actions taken so far by the Drivers' Trade Unions of Romania.

Police Report on Retrieved Weapons

AU0905190890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1801 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/5/1990—Over 23 December 1989 and 2 May 1990 1,117 weapons and 51,600 cartridges were retrieved, many of them being brought and given by well intentioned citizens, informs a communique of the General Police Inspectorate.

It specifies that 968 weapons are military. 409 pistols, 320 machine pistols, 35 automatic rifles and 204 other military weapons were found, delivered or confiscated. Almost 30,000 military cartridges were retrieved together with those weapons.

Over the same period 149 shot guns and 22,220 cartridges were also retrieved.

At Episcopia Bihorului the police and customs officers identified a Polish citizen who intended to enter the country with two pistols.

Democratic Union of Romanies Holds Conference

AU0705121090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0926 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/5/1990—The all-country conference of the Democratic Union of Romanies of Romania took place in Bucharest, on May 5. Along with delegates of the union's county branches, the conference was attended by representatives of the Indian Embassy in Bucharest.

The conference decided the setting up of the Ethnical Confederation of the Romanies that will promote the cultural characteristics common to various collectivities of Romanies, their civic and political interests that may help the recognition and observance of the Romanies' individual and collective rights as ethnical minority.

Ion Onoriu was elected provisional chairman of the Union's Steering Council and Ion Cioaba, representative of the nomadic Romanies, was elected first deputy chairman.

Roman Receives Bucharest Enterprise Delegation

AU1005191990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1738 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/5/1990—On Thursday afternoon Romania's Prime Minister Petre Roman met with the members of the Administration Council of "23 August" enterprise in Bucharest and with the leaders of the five trade unions functioning in that large industrial unit.

The prime minister expressed the opinion that the members of the Administrative Council and the trade unions should take the responsibility to change that enterprise into an industrial- commercial group with full autonomy. He underscored the importance of making that enterprise meet the requirements of a market economy, the necessity that the enterprise's activity be made in association with home and foreign specialists.

The trade unions leaders referred to a series of claims the employees had made during the previous meeting with the prime minister which had already been solved demanding at the same time that other claims the workers made be solved: They demand that the pay of the workers in difficult sectors be revised; the claims also refer to the workers' professional training.

Mr. Petre Roman informed that those problems are under consideration by the government and are to be solved soon.

DREPTATEA Accused of 'Lying'

AU1005130490

[Editorial Report] Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian on 28 April carries on page one a seven-and-a-half-by five-and-a-half-inch photograph showing Nicolae Ceausescu shaking hands with an unidentified woman; next to her are two men, one European and the other an Oriental. Standing immediately behind Ceausescu is a youthful Ion Iliescu and another unidentified man. The daily carries the following caption under the picture: "During the visit to the DPRK of the president of sad remembrances and the current president of the Provisional National Unity Council."

Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian on 29 April carries on page 3 an unsigned boxed-in note, along with a reproduction of the photograph, entitled "How Press is Being 'Done'—The Ninth Commandment and the 'Morality' of the Daily DREPTATEA." The note admits that Iliescu had indeed accompanied Ceausescu on his 1971 visit to North Korea, but accuses DREPTATEA of having doctored the picture, as the man behind Iliescu was not on that trip; that man, a former chief of protocol, was appointed to that position at a later date, "when Iliescu had already vanished" from the political scene. ADEVARUL accuses the daily of the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party of "lying," since Iliescu had been "third from the end on the protocol list" at the time of the visit, consequently "he could not have been placed immediately behind Ceausescu."

Bank Creates Strategy To Offer More Credit

AU1005104890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0923 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 10/5/1990—To boost the private sector, the Investments Bank of Romania has worked out a strategy allowing for a wide opening to credit offer for all forms of economic activity.

The interest of the small enterprises, lucrative associations, family associations and natural persons authorized to apply for services of the bank is confirmed by the fact that 139 accounts were opened so far, on which private deposits were made of over four million lei. Negotiations are under way with customers for the granting of over 50 credits worth 43 million lei for economic activities of great diversity such as mechanical processing, ready-mades and knitwear, building, design, consulting, data processing, trade, tourism, etc.

As part of the process of gradual passage to the market economy, the Investments bank was authorized to contract foreign currency credits with foreign banks and financial societies in view of granting medium- and long-term credits for investment projects of state and cooperative economic units, joint companies with headquarters in Romania, private enterprises, lucrative, family or natural persons working independently. The bank may give short-term foreign currency credits also to building-assembly enterprises or design institutes that take in foreign currency for their works or services.

Minister on Cernavoda Nuclear Plant

AU1005101490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0729 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 10/5/1990—The first, 700 MW [megawatt] unit will be commissioned with the Cernavoda Nuclear Electric Power Plant in 1993, at planned capacity, says Adrian Georgescu, minister of electric power, in an interview with daily LIBERTATEA.

The other four units of the same capacity will be commissioned after 1993, at intervals of two years each, so that by 1999 the plant as a whole will produce at capacity.

The station, with a total capacity of 3,500 MW will account for 13-14 per cent of the total power generating capacity in Romania. It will operate Candu units of Canadian make, fuelled with native uranium from Romanian deposits and will use heavy water as agent.

The building of the Cernavoda plant started in 1979 but came to a deadlock, as the minister says, because of insane orders given from the top regarding, among other things, the 40-50 per cent reduction of the amount of concrete, concrete steel and iron provided for in the blueprint, which the experts did not enact, so the works were delayed.

Problems at Plant Said Overcome

AU1405124290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1030 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 14/5/1990—Work on the nuclear power plant at Cernavoda had been slack, but problems have been overcome of late, says Mr. Valeriu Popa, deputy minister of electric energy.

After the revolution the activity returned to normal as soon as competences were sorted out and steps were taken to supply badly needed materials and equipment. Technical assistance is provided by the Romanian side as well as by two foreign partners AECL, Canada and ANSALDO, Italy.

From the outset work on the station had no legal grounds. Now the government has given its approval, for auxiliary operations included, to improve working and living conditions on the site.

A Canadian and Romanian team are assigned the task of inspection of the finished work. The heavy water for the station, says the deputy minister, will be supplied by the Romanian chemical industry.

Romania has opted for the CANDU Canadian reactor which is "far more reliable" than others in terms of reactor physics and practical measures, and meets the standards in force in Western Europe as well as ecological criteria. Nevertheless, the shortage of energy in Romania may well prompt the decision to build a conventional power plant using pressurized water and slightly enriched uranium to be delivered on a turn-key basis in a short time.

In order to ensure the good operation of the nuclear power station construction programme, the deputy minister said, Romania has resumed its cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency after its director-general, Hans Blix, visited our country in February.

Education Minister's Talks in Moscow Viewed

AU0705205590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1846 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 7/5/1990—Now on an official visit to Moscow the Romanian minister of education, Mr. Mihai Sora, had several rounds of talks with his Soviet counterpart, G.A. Yagodin, with other officials in the host country. The talks were also attended by Romania's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Vasile Sandru.

Mr. Sora stated that the four days of talks in Moscow, where he also visited a series of laboratories of special interest for us, were fruitful. The dialogue, the Romanian dignitary said, took place in an open spirit of collaboration in education, starting from the stable and permanent basis of the culture in the two countries which no matter the political vicissitudes will always consolidate.

"Making a provisional balance of the talks held with our hosts, we can assert that, together, we reached the conclusion that we should not limit to the level of state leadership, of ministries, but we should establish direct links between the teaching institutes in many disciplines of interest both for us and for the Soviets. At the power engineering institute in Moscow we saw a series of key technologies and informatization methods of high interest for our education. Collaboration can be started also in other fields such as archaeology, oriental studies, as well as in artistic domains music, painting, history of arts, a.o.

In order that all these links could have a legal framework we invited our collocuters to Bucharest in June. They are the rector and prorector of the Power Engineering Institute in Moscow with whom we intend to sign an agreement which should also comprise a minimal programme for exchanges of students. I think that this is a good beginning which could be developed at the level of institutes and departments and favour an exchange of students and teaching staff, taking into consideration both parties' interest."

Roman Favors Closer Ties With SFRY

AU1405114590 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 90 p 7

[Report on TANJUG interview with Prime Minister Petre Roman in Bucharest "prior" to his 11 May visit to Yugoslavia: "There Is No Limit to Cooperation Between Our Enterprises"]

[Text] The talks in Belgrade will mainly be devoted to bilateral relations, to ways of improving them, and to strengthening cooperation, proceeding, of course, from the present opportunities. The Romanian side favors the broadest possible cooperation between our enterprises, without any restrictions—this was stated to TANJUG in Bucharest by Romanian Premier Petre Roman prior to his one-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. This is the Romanian premier's first visit to a neighboring Balkan country.

During the last five months, since the December events, the Romanian Government has undertaken in a very complicated situation a number of specific measures to establish a multiparty system and, in the economic sphere, the initial nuclei for the market economy. In this context Romania has legally cleared the way for private initiative. There are some 5,600 private workshops and small firms. There are another 15,000 private firms and service enterprises awaiting permission to begin work.

Privatization of the Economy

The privatization of the economy has become a very important task for the Romanian Government and the main argument against those who are afraid that the new authorities will reinstate communism. The greatest progress has been made in agriculture. This spring about 3.5 million hectares of the total of 9.5 million hectares of arable land were distributed to farmers. The intention is to retain one fifth in the social sector. This would serve as a guarantor for a stable market. Cooperatives were enabled to set themselves up as associations of producers or to organize themselves in other ways, in the way they think is the most appropriate for them.

Commenting on the aims of his visit to Belgrade, Romanian Premier Petre Roman said:

"I am convinced that Yugoslavia and Romania can establish excellent cooperation, cooperation that would be mutually beneficial. There is a natural complementariness and it would be good to exploit it.

"It is also necessary to strengthen political ties between Romania and Yugoslavia. Then, one should consider the questions of opening up toward Europe and cooperation in the Balkans. We should also think about developing identical positions of our two countries in Europe and the world in general. We are interested in Yugoslavia's experience of the market economy with all its positive and negative effects."

[TANJUG] Not so long ago, speaking about the market economy, you mentioned high inflation in Yugoslavia as a bad example. In the last few months our inflation has fallen to the extent that people in Yugoslavia now only talk about deflation. How do you see the new situation?

[Roman] Inflation is something that is not good. True, in your country inflation is coming down, but there was a period when it lowered the standard of living of your citizens. We would like to avoid that, we would like to prevent dramatic situations from arising in our country, especially because—I would like you to understand this since it is very important—we went through a very hard period characterized by a very low standard of living. It would be very bad if the standard of living fell further. Therefore, at present we must take great care about an increase in inflation. We have different conditions from those that exist in Yugoslavia. This is in fact a reason why we want to acquaint ourselves more with Yugoslavia's experience.

Disengagement of Blocs

[TANJUG] You mentioned the joint interests of Romania and Yugoslavia in the Balkans and in opening up toward Europe and the world. How does Romania today see the Nonaligned Movement in which it has the status of an observer?

[Roman] Yugoslavia plays an interesting and positive role in the Nonaligned Movement. I think that we should all strive toward a greater disengagement of the blocs. This is an indisputable fact, a process that is evolving quickly. Of course, it assumes the transformation of the military structures that are still present in Europe. This process must move toward the strengthening of cooperation, even the creation of alliances, not on military, but on political and economic bases.

[TANJUG] During his recent visit to Bucharest, Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke about the need to find a solution to the growing organized local border trade. Since then our countries have introduced the mandatory requirement for private persons to exchange $200 on crossing the border. Will you discuss this problem in Belgrade?

[Roman] We ought to discuss it, in great detail. Yugoslavia was the first one to introduce this requirement.

[TANJUG] It was explained to all the countries to whom this measure applies that Yugoslavia is trying to protect its foreign exchange reserves, which are very important for the dinar's convertibility. We are therefore talking about an economic measure.

[Roman] The same could be said, of course, for the measure introduced by Romania.

[TANJUG] We are afraid that ordinary people have not understood this like that.

[Roman] This is possible, but the essence of this move is of a purely economic nature. In the past Romania was not a country in which one could buy things. This is no longer the case. The price of articles such as gasoline or meat is very attractive for the Yugoslavs. These articles cost Romania a lot of money. These are the circumstances in which we had to face the delicate problem of supplies in the border regions. However, I do not think that this is a big problem. This is more a matter of the prevailing economic conditions. When we equalize the

situation in our economies, and especially when we develop serious economic cooperation between our enterprises, which means factories without restrictions, these conditions will disappear.

I think that we must establish much broader cooperation, taking into account each other's advantages. We are neighbors and the Romanians have always got along well with the Yugoslavs, especially Serbs, who are the closest to us. Therefore, I think that in this respect there should not be any restrictions.

Romania Joins Intelsat, Signs Agreement

AU1005142690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1314 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Washington ROMPRES 10/5/1990—Romanian Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Stelian Pintelie signed the Intelsat agreement at the U.S. State Department in Washington, to make Romania a member of the organization.

During his visit in the United States, the Romanian minister also talked with representatives of governmental institutions and specialized firms.

EEC Foreign Ministry Officials Visit

Received by Celac

AU0905190690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1835 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/5/1990—Wednesday afternoon the delegation of the general political directors in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of France, Ireland and Italy, now on a visit to Romania, were received by Mr. Sergiu Celac, minister of foreign affairs, and had talks with Mr. Mircea Mitran, deputy minister. During the talks opinions were exchanged on the political questions of mutual interest as well as on the possibilities to develop the cooperation between Romania and the European Economic Community.

Meet With Roman

AU1005153290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1158 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/5/1990—After the call on May 10 on Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman, the head of the delegation of political directors of the foreign ministries of France, Italy and Ireland, representing the European Economic Community, stated that they were very impressed with what they heard from Petre Roman, with the care shown by the executives of Romania's new government to the present political and economic issues.

He said they thought Romania was on the good way now and they wished success in overcoming the present difficulties.

As for the group of the 12 they were ready to give full support for the overcoming of those difficulties.

Italian Foreign Minister De Michelis Visits

Received by Iliescu, Celac

AU1005181090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1701 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/5/1990—The minister of foreign affairs of Italy, Gianni de Michelis, arrived in Bucharest on Thursday for an official visit at the invitation of his Romanian counterpart Sergiu Celac.

Shortly after arrival, talks started between the two foreign ministers attended by Romanian and Italian officials. Questions were approached related to the relaunching and development of bilateral relations. The Italian side expressed the wish to contribute to Romania's efforts to democratize its economic and political life. The wish of the Italian Government was highlighted to support Romania's integration in the international economic bodies, in the European Economic Community in particular.

Thursday afternoon, Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Gianni de Michelis called on Romania's Interim President Ion Iliescu.

Holds Talks With Roman

AU1005192190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1755 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/5/1990—Thursday [10 May] afternoon, Romania's Prime Minister Petre Roman received the foreign affairs minister of Italy, Gianni de Michelis.

The Romanian premier presented aspects of the democratization process in Romanian political developments in this country as well as the concerns of the Romanian Government to decentralize economic and social activities and pass on to a market economy. In that context, stress was laid on the new possibilities of the Romanian-Italian cooperation on a bilateral plane as well as within regional and international organisms, within the Common Market in particular. The Italian minister expressed his government's wish to expand the Italian-Romanian cooperation in domains of joint interest, to support Romania's efforts towards democratization and economic and social development.

In the afternoon, the Italian minister of foreign affairs laid a floral wreath in the Romana Square in the memory of the heroes of the 22 December revolution.

The Romanian foreign minister gave an official lunch in honour of the Italian chief diplomatist.

Gives Press Statement

AU1005203390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1858 GMT 10 May 90

["Statement by Italian Foreign Minister"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/5/1990—After his call on Mr. Ion Iliescu, the minister of foreign affairs of Italy Gianni de Michelis made the following statement: "I am satisfied as far as my visit to Romania and the interviews I had with the PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] president, the prime minister and the foreign affairs minister are concerned. The goal of our visit was not only to pave the way for a normalization of the relations between our two countries but also to give them substance in Romania's new political context. I think that this desideratum has been achieved. We have jointly agreed on the landmarks of a common working programme for the development of the cooperation between Italy and Romania in both the economic, cultural and the political areas in particular, given the prospects offered by Romania's socioeconomic transformation. I think that as a consequence of these interviews, immediately after the 20 May elections, we will be able to expand our relations, on the basis of the new democratic institutions the Romanian people will set up, so as in the weeks after the elections to pass on to the materialization of the projects agreed upon in both the Western and the Eastern Europe."

Romania-Israel Economic Association Set Up

AU1005181290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1557 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/5/1990—On Thursday [10 May] Bucharest was the venue of the official opening ceremony of the Association for the Development of the Economic and Industrial Relations Between Romania and Israel, set up to broaden and consolidate the commercial exchanges, to find new possibilities of collaboration in various economic sectors.

In the inaugural meeting Mr. Joze Iacobescu, executive director of the association, underscored that it aims "to contribute to the mutual, better knowledge of the main domains where Romania and Israel can cooperate and expand their commercial relations."

Mr. Ioan Vasiliu, deputy minister of foreign trade, showed that "in the short period since the Romanian revolution the economic relations between Romania and Israel have known a special revival. A large number of mutual visits and direct contacts took place between businessmen and manufacturers in Romania and Israel, many commercial contracts were negotiated and signed, agreements were initiated for cooperative actions of mutual interest in industry, tourism, constructions and agriculture, including the foundation of joint ventures with foreign capital and investments."

Mr. Zvi Mazel, ambassador of the State of Israel to Romania, president of honour of the association on behalf of Israel, showed that "the recently founded association is the palpable expression of the wonderful changes having taken place in Romania." "There is no reason why in Romania the free economy based on free initiative, on the best results be a failure. [sentence as received] Israel is interested to cooperate with Romania in many fields for both countries' benefit" he said.

The association can be entered by natural persons, engineers, technicians, economists, researchers, industrial enterprises, economic organizations and others who consider that by their activity in that association can contribute to the development of the economic cooperation between the two states.

Romania-Israel Society Branch Set Up in Iasi

AU1405094190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0811 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 14/5/1990—The Romania-Israel Society set up a branch office in Iasi. The non-political society which aims to promote, diversify and deepen the friendship between the two countries and peoples through culture brings together men of arts and letters, academics, historians and research workers. Its activities will include exchanges of artistic troupes, trips to Israel for young Romanians, exhibitions of paintings and photographs, symposia and conferences on the history of the two peoples, exhibitions of books, film galas and other shows, etc.

The chairman of the branch is Bujor Prelipceanu, a well-known musician and conductor of the "Voces" quartet of the "Moldova" Philharmonic in Iasi.

Amnesty International Officials Note 'Progress'

LD1105200690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, May 11 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia has made progress in the protection of human rights in the last year and a half, Dutch professor Peter Baehr, a specialist for Yugoslavia and Albania and Melanie Anderson, members of the international organization Amnesty International, said in Belgrade on Friday.

In their conversations with newsmen at the close of their visit to Yugoslavia, Baehr and Anderson said they were encouraged by what was happening in Yugoslavia on the protection of human rights and hoped that the government in Belgrade would do everything to further this protection not only by enacting laws, but also in practice.

The visitors said Yugoslavia's latest changes in criminal law were a significant step ahead—above all the reduction in the number of crimes punishable by death, the announced cancellation of the first part of infamous Article 133 of the criminal law, dealing with verbal offences, and the recent amnesty of 108 political prisoners—non-terrorists.

Mr Baehr and Ms Anderson were particularly pleased about the release of former party leader of Yugoslavia's Kosovo Province Azem Vlasii and his 14 co-defendants, who had been tried in the town of Titova Mitrovica for counter-revolutionary activities, and because both "prisoners of conscience" whose trials they had attended had been found not guilty.

President Markovic Makes Official Visit to Iraq

Talks with Saddam Husayn

LD1305202890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1510 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Baghdad, May 13 (TANJUG)—Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic and the members of the Yugoslav delegation here today, on the first day of official Iraqi-Yugoslav talks. This in itself indicates the importance and attention devoted here to the development of bilateral, especially economic relations between the two countries. The Yugoslav delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon on a three-day official and friendly visit to Iraq.

The two sides devoted great attention to the deep changes in the modern world and the need for the movement of non-aligned countries to adapt to these changes. The importance of resolving international economic problems and relations was especially pointed out in this respect.

The Iraqi president was especially interested in the internal development of Yugoslavia and this was an occasion for Markovic to explain the basic concepts of political, economic and other changes in Yugoslavia, the results and problems which need to be resolved.

Husayn immediately decided to send to Yugoslavia a special delegation which would learn in detail about the Yugoslav reforms and their mechanisms.

Markovic and Husayn also devoted great attention to the prospects of future bilateral cooperation which is to be programmed for medium and long-term periods. It was said that before this, however, it would be necessary to resolve the open economic-financial problems in the currently diverse economic, trade and other cooperation.

These very complex questions were in the focus of talks held this morning here between Markovic and his host, First Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq Taha Yasin Ramadan. During the meeting, the two sides agreed to invest joint efforts and immediately to find mutually acceptable solutions.

This afternoon, talks will continue between the Iraqi-Yugoslav mixed committee for economic and scientific technical cooperation.

The delegations of the two countries, which are to resolve many acute problems, are headed by Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih for the Iraqi side and Federal Secretary for Planning and Development Bozidar Marendic for the Yugoslav side.

Meets With Businessmen

LD1305203390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May (TANJUG)—"Iraq is one of about 20 countries of greatest interest to Yugoslavia," Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council said in talks with representatives of about 100 of our enterprises operating in this Arab country.

Noting the current economic, financial, and other difficulties in which the two countries find themselves, Markovic stressed that they can be overcome by new quality forms of cooperation, especially by means of medium and long-term deals. Here he expressed optimism that the approximately 10,000 workers and experts will emerge from the present "stalemate" which, because of the delay in repaying debts to us, has been going on for about 14 months.

President Markovic made a detailed analysis of the current political and economic situation, especially government measures to overcome existing difficulties. He expressed his conviction that the positive trends, especially in the growth of exports, will also continue in the period ahead. Markovic said that the current deflation will be maintained in the coming two to three months and then inflation will range from zero to one percent by the end of the year.

Visits Power System on Euphrates

LD1405153890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1430 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Baghdad, May 14 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic today visited the al Qadessiya hydro-electric power system on the Euphrates, northwest Iraq, which was built by the firms Ingra of Zagreb and Hidrogradnja of Sarajevo two years ago. Ante Markovic, who is an engineer, took part in the construction of the 600-million dollar system.

Prime Minister Markovic and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan will hold their final round of talks tomorrow. They are expected to discuss the Yugoslav claims from Iraq, estimated at around 680 million dollars. It is very likely that the two sides will find a mutually acceptable formula to settle the issue which is currently limiting the two countries' cooperation.

The Iraqi media gave broad coverage to yesterday's talks between Markovic and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan.

A special 7-minute report on Markovic's visit on Iraqi Television last night highlighted the two countries' efforts to promote comprehensive bilateral cooperation, especially economic.

The Iraqi media also said that the Movement of Nonalignment has not lost in importance and can contribute to the settlement of neuralgic international problems, especially in the Gulf and the Middle East.

SFRY, Iraq Discuss Economic Relations

LD1205175890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May (TANJUG)—Iraq and Yugoslavia expressed mutual readiness—in conditions of financial and economic difficulties currently facing both countries—to find a joint "formula" for comprehensive development of relations, especially in the economic sphere.

This was, in brief, the summary of the first round of talks conducted today between the chairmen of the Iraqi-Yugoslav Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation - Iraqi Minister of Trade Muhammad Mahdi Salih [al-Rawi] and Federal Secretary for Planning and Development Bozidar Marendic. The talks were attended by Yugoslav Ambassador to Iraq Stojan Andov.

Both sides exerted efforts to objectively view all the difficulties resulting from the repayment of outstanding debts to Yugoslavia, which will reach the sum of about 680 million dollars this year. This creates extra problems for our firms engaged in numerous development projects throughout Iraq. About (?10,000) workers and experts from about 100 work organizations are currently in Iraq.

The Iraqis today reiterated their big interest in the presence of Yugoslav collectives in Iraq and in this connection proposed new, higher forms of cooperation, especially by means of setting up joint enterprises. At the same time, the two sides agreed to examine the question of Iraq's repayment of outstanding debts during a meeting between Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, and Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic.

Drnovsek Interviewed on European Integration

LD1405162690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 May (TANJUG)—"The developments in East Europe cannot be likened to the Yugoslav ones. Many people in our country are not even remotely aware of our advantages", president of the SFRY Presidency Janez Drnovsek said, among other things, in his interview with NEZAVISNI DNEVNIK, dedicated to the issue of Yugoslavia and Europe.

"Last year we managed a true breakthrough in our approach to Europe. This was still a taboo issue when I began my mandate. There was a considerable amount of problems in the Presidency, too, when we were considering these issues. Absolute priority was still being attached to nonalignment. Europe was far away," Janez Drnovsek stressed. By stating that the success of the psychological breakthrough in this issue has great significance for Yugoslavia, he underlined that "Yugoslavia will be most probably granted membership in the Council of Europe by January of next year." Everyone stresses, he added, that it is up to us alone as to how fast we will get adjusted to the demands of European integration. It is of crucial importance that we organize elections at the federal level as soon as possible since, as far as the Council of Europe is concerned, this is the crucial precondition for our membership. In the event of procrastination, the process of Yugoslavia's joining the European integration might be affected. The Council of Europe is welcoming the processes that have recently taken place in Croatia and Slovenia, but they would like even more.

Speaking about the necessary changes to be implemented in our country in order to join the European integration successfully, Janez Drnovsek stressed that above all "we must establish a system which corresponds politically and economically with European states. Therefore, Drnovsek resumed, I have suggested to the Federal Executive Council [FEC] president to use, in implementing the reform, those solutions by which Europe abides. On one hand this simplifies Yugoslavia's joining Europe and on the other hand it also simplifies intrarepublican debates about some measures. I am talking about the solutions which we shall have to adopt anyway. The sooner we do it the better.

At the end of this interview Janez Drnovsek stressed that Yugoslavia would need at least two to three years to

prepare its candidacy for full membership in the European Community. "This, of course, is not to mean that our candidacy will be accepted straight away. Provided an ideal course of events, we may consider full membership in five years' time," Drnovsek maintains. He also reflected on his talks with some statesmen in Strasbourg and his efforts to explain to his interlocutors that "Yugoslavia's quicker integration into Europe would facilitate the relaxation of internal pressures and disputes. Once such a prospect has been made clear there will be no reason for us to disintegrate first, only to unite at some later point," Drnovsek stresses.

Reviews Last Year in Presidency

LD1405172390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (TANJUG)—I personally believe that broadening and protection of rights and freedoms of each individual are very important, Yugoslav State Presidency President Janez Drnovsek said in a special statement to TANJUG.

Asked what has changed in Yugoslavia in the past year and what he personally urged, Drnovsek said that "many things have changed in Yugoslavia in the past year...we live in the times of dynamic processes which were once unthinkable in a far longer period."

Drnovsek who tomorrow hands over the duties of president of the hitherto State Presidency to Vice-President Borisav Jovic, said that a deep economic reform has been launched, based on the market, pluralism of ownership and equal treatment of all forms of ownership.

"Certain results have already been achieved, primarily the reduction of hyperinflation. I would also like to stress the convertibility of the dinar, which gives credibility to the economic program both at the domestic and foreign level. I believe that now we can more decisively turn to the economic reconstruction and the new development cycle," Drnovsek said.

Political reforms have also been launched [word indistinct] multi-party, free, direct elections are now a reality. The achievements in the economic and political reforms which we are implementing should have a positive effect on the political stabilization [words indistinct] the settling of inter-nationality relations in the country, Drnovsek said.

He said that the question of broadening and protecting the rights and freedoms of each individual was very important. Drnovsek also said that he particularly urged a democratic settlement of the inter-nationality conflict in Kosovo with the aim of securing equality of all nations and nationalities living there.

Pointing out the strengthening of the international position and respect of Yugoslavia, Drnovsek emphasized the importance of its linking with and becoming part of modern European integration processes.

Adjustment to market, economic and democratic political relations in Europe will also affect the settlement of Yugoslavia's internal problems, he said.

"Yugoslavia has so far played an active part in international relations and today it also has to give its contribution to the creation of the Europe of tomorrow, our common home," Drnovsek said.

New SFRY President Jovic Interviewed

LD1305190190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0640 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG)—At this moment in time the most important thing for Yugoslavia is to preserve its political stability. This implies the unconditional realization of constitutionality and legality and successful searches for agreements between republics and autonomous provinces on changes to the Yugoslav Constitution. On this depends not only the success of economic and political reforms to which we aspire, but also the very survival of the country.

This assessment was made by Dr. Borisav Jovic, vice president of the SFRY presidency, who takes over the duties of president of the SFRY Presidency on 15 May, in an interview for TANJUG. On this occasion Dr. Borisav Jovic replied to several questions concerning Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policies:

Yugoslavia today is not what it was a year ago. How do you see its future economic and political development?

It is true that Yugoslavia has changed a great deal in the past year. The main changes are reflected in a sharp turn toward the economic reform, especially the curbing of catastrophic inflation and the movement toward political pluralism.

However, while the constitutional changes at the end of 1988 provided a sufficient, though incomplete, basis for economic reforms, the SFRY Constitution does not yet provide any real basis for political pluralism. This is why a procedure has been initiated for changing the constitution to facilitate these changes. A discussion on this is under way. In these circumstances the process of introducing political pluralism, since we wish to achieve it, is now objectively taking place in contravention of the SFRY Constitution. Hence what is happening now in Yugoslavia in the domain of political pluralization is threatening to lead the country into new difficulties and uncertainty. Objectively, we have the conditions to overcome the crisis and avoid chaos, provided we are resolute and consistent in respecting the rules of the law-governed state, and this means that we first change the SFRY Constitution and then on the basis of it, pass laws and thereafter implement the reforms we aspire towards. If we do not do this, the chaotic liquidation of the law-governed state could come about and we could enter into an even deeper crisis.

In other words, if we respect this order of moves of the law-governed state, which we are obliged and have a responsibility to ensure, Yugoslavia has both a good economic and political future.

This is why I am stressing that at this moment in time the most important thing is to ensure political stability of the country and to do so peacefully, with understanding and tolerance, to implement the constitutional changes, as well as the reforms to which we aspire. Unfortunately, the situation is not favorable in this respect. There have been numerous cases of constitutional violations and there is a danger of everyone starting to do what they want and when they want it in their own territory. Such a situation cannot be allowed for the very simple reason that no one has been authorized to say that there is no Yugoslavia, nor to allow general chaos to reign in the country.

Views can be heard in public that it is no longer important today whether Yugoslavia is a federation or a confederation, that the important thing is a federation or a confederation, that the important thing is the essence of relations between individual republics. What is Yugoslavia's future in this respect? Such views are at the very least calculated to cloud over the real problem. After all, it is these two state forms—federation and confederation—which represent the differing essence of the relations between the republics. Hence the claim that the essence of relations, and not the state form, is important is common verbal juggling and a deception by insufficiently informed people.

However, there can and must be discussion of the form of state organization—federation of confederation—especially now when changes to the constitution are being embarked upon. As for myself, I believe that Yugoslavia should remain a federal state and that changes in constitutional solutions should ensure not so much greater rights for the federation as much as greater efficiency in their implementation.

Our greatest problem to date has been the inefficiency of the federation, or rather the impossibility of it carrying out its constitutionaly defined functions. To a large extent this has also led us into the crisis. It is vital that the federation is efficient in the functions within its competence. To go now for an even greater weakening of the federal state would mean the further disintegration of Yugoslavia, which would be illogical and out of step with European and world developments. Personally, I do not believe that such a solution would lead us to find a way out of the crisis.

What if agreement is not reached? For the time being we have a federation. For Yugoslavia to become a confederation, all republics and autonomous provinces must agree to it, which I can hardly believe. Since a solution which is not agreed upon cannot be imposed on anyone, it turns out that the one who does not accept the currently valid solution, but who wants a change at any price, could be severely tested. It is clear what whose constitutional rights are like. No one can force anyone to accept changes which he does not want, nor prevent anyone from making decisions in accordance with his rights and interests.

In my opinion the aspiration toward a confederation is one of the phases leading to the disintegration of Yugoslavia. We should be quite clear about this. However, this does not mean that on this, too, there can and should not be discussion. Likewise, it should not be disputed that there can also be discussions on the possible demand of individual republics for secession from Yugoslavia. The time is ripe for the Yugoslav Assembly to take a clear stance on this and adopt a law so that it is known what the legal situation is in this regard, who has what kind of right on the basis of the constitution, and in what way he can use it.

If we continue with the conflicts between the republics and nations, which in truth for the moment are only verbal, without foreseeing and establishing all the legal solutions for possible situations, there is the threat of the danger of our allowing the situation to fall out of our hands and of our descending into chaos. We must take this seriously and direct things in the framework of the law-governed state, so that they do not experience the fate of those who have resolved problems on the streets. Personally, I believe that Yugoslavia is not in the situation of being able to resolve its problems in this way.

Multiparty elections were held in two republics and by the end of the year they are expected in the other ones. How, in such conditions, when different political set-ups with different opinions on some of the key issues concerning Yugoslavia start "reigning" in republics, can one ensure the functioning of a federal state, without traumas, quarrels and continuous tension?

In this respect we only have the negative experience of old Yugoslavia, because it reached its downfall and internal collapse. In these difficult circumstances inherited from the past only the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] managed—both in war and peace time—to maintain some cohesion among the Yugoslav nations. At the same time numerous weaknesses of the one-party system came to the surface due to a monopoly of ideas and program which, as we know, influenced our development in a negative way.

Today, when we are switching to a multiparty system, I consider the break up of the LCY—as the sole party so far with a Yugoslav orientation—to have been a very dangerous move. In any case, let us recall that it was the LCY that established the guidelines for reforms in Yugoslavia, both economic and political. I do not see any other party offered anything new in this respect, except for criticizing the weaknesses of its predecessors.

All the other newly created parties were founded, at least so far, on a national basis. Some have nationalist hues, and some even chauvinistic hues, which objectively guarantees neither democracy nor a way out of the political crisis.

The overcoming of the crisis in the LCY could raise hopes of creating some kind of Yugoslav framework in this multiparty milieu. This does not mean that the LC should have power over the whole of Yugoslavia, nor over all the republics and provinces, but it will be important for it to preserve its Yugoslav character. If we were to have more parties with a Yugoslav character it would be a completely different matter. In such circumstances there would be no danger of the country breaking up. There would only be a possibility of its turning to the left or to the right; but the country would survive.

I am not afraid of differing ideologies in the parliament. That is a normal occurrence in every democratic society. I am afraid of a nationalist exclusiveness, which could jeopardize Yugoslavia. If the LC were also to divide along exclusively national lines—and if no other Yugoslav-oriented party should appear in the meantime and become accepted in the whole of the country—then there would be a great void in the political future of the country.

Is nationalism our fate and disunity our destiny? How, if at all, would it be possible to make relations between republics and between nations more tolerant and more civilized?

I believe it is possible. Nationalism is a political primitivism and cannot be anybody's destiny, it could only be a transitory phenomenon. In our existing constitutional and other solutions which also influence our intranational relations there is something which encourages nationalism and disunity. It should be carefully analyzed and the anomalies eliminated as soon as possible.

One of the important causes of such phenomena is the lack of an objective measurement of each person's work, or rather the failure to recognize the market and the operation of economic laws. State interference in the setting of prices, the conditions of the generation of incomes and their distribution, and so on have also led to the process of establishing national economies. These have generated the growth of the power of republican bureaucracies and many administrative and other institutions which have politicized their existence and engaged in regional conflicts over the appropriation of each other's income.

One of the most significant causes of national conflict is destroyed by the introduction of economic reforms on the basis of a market orientation and the operation of the laws of commodity production. This does not, of course, mean that everything will be solved by this, but that more favorable conditions are created for us to begin gradually to live with fewer traumas, and with more tolerance and cooperation.

I am convinced that, along with reforms we are implementing, the positive developments of civilization—new technologies, European unity, peace in the world, a higher living standard—will have a decisive impact on our overcoming our nationalist passions.

Kosovo. What next, after the abolition of emergency measures and the introduction of a law-governed state in the province? How do you see Kosovo in multiparty parliamentary elections?

In Kosovo it is above all necessary to ensure the functioning of a law-governed state and laws, as well as the efficient working of state, legislative and other institutions. Peace and tranquility must be restored to the people, regardless of their nationality. Citizens must turn to work and make maximum use of all available economic potential to ensure their own existence and raise their standard of living which has been jeopardized by a low level of production, organization, productivity and other weaknesses.

In Kosovo all the right conditions exist for developing political life, just as in the country as a whole, and this means when the constitutional changes are introduced and a multiparty political life comes into being. [as received]

All political forces in Kosovo, which proceed from the premise that Kosovo is part of Serbia and subsequently part of Yugoslavia, i.e. which respect the territorial integrity of Serbia and Yugoslavia and do not advocate the forceful destruction of the constitutional system or forment intranational hatred, will have all conditions for political activity and participation in power—as much in Kosovo as in Serbia and Yugoslavia. I can envision no problem with this. Every autonomous and local power must, of course, respect federal and republican laws, which also means the rights of all citizens, regardless of their nationality. It is the responsibility of the republic and the federation to ensure this.

The Yugoslav Presidency has given full support to the course of reform of the Yugoslav Government both in the political and the economic sphere. The results are clear. What will the Yugoslav Presidency give priority to in the period ahead in this regard?

It is exceptionally important to Yugoslavia that it preserve the positive results of the economic reforms so far, but also make fresh advances in realizing them. The next stage is very important, but more difficult, and consists of the adaptation of the production and technology of our industry to the demands of the market. What has been done so far represents a vital precondition for this new stage, from which we should emerge with more and more profitable, technologically and organizationally competent enterprises, and changed organizational, financial, and manufacturing structures. This period will certainly be longer and more painful, but we must go through it, lest we are brought back to the beginning. There is no doubt that such a radical process in the transformation of the economy carries with it the greatest dangers in the social sphere because, although it really does mean a lasting and certain orientation toward a rise in living standards in the future, many collectives could now get into serious material difficulties.

The most serious question, on which success in the further reforms will depend, is, I repeat, the country's political stability, as the vital precondition for the further stabilization of the economy. Without this stability we could lose our credibility among foreign partners and bring into question our emergence from the economic crises. Hence we must devote the greatest attention to this.

Socialism as a system has been shaken everywhere. Our country too is now part of this process. How do you see the future of socialism in general and in Yugoslavia in particular?

Socialism as an idea about a program of human values in society, based on social justice, I believe, cannot be called into question. It is a matter of seeking the best ways of realizing this idea.

It has transpired in this respect that there is no one method and that conditions vary from country to country, and also that some applied methods did not yield good results. The implementation of socialist ideas in some Western countries, in conditions of political pluralism and a mechanism of modern commodity production, yielded better results. As opposed to the above, those which neglected the advantages of the market, the competition of ideas, including the political ones, were faced with stagnation and difficulty.

Yugoslavia was the first socialist country that spotted this and initiated the process of changes. Now we are way ahead of all those who are only just embarking upon the changes which we have been implementing for many a long year.

Opinions are being expressed that Yugoslavia's present foreign policy is not fully suited to the interests of the country. True, we are increasingly turning toward our continent, Europe, but are we doing it sufficiently fast or are we already late?

Our foreign policy proceeds from both the current and the long-term interests of our country as a whole. It tries to be in keeping with everything that is happening in the world, it is increasingly exposed to criticism and to the public.

What is very important today is the fact that the greater opening of Yugoslavia to Europe is being imitated by all our republics and autonomous provinces, as well as by the citizens. We will not be part of military blocs and political alliances. We will continue to develop comprehensive cooperation with developing countries with whom Yugoslavia shares permanent or long-term interests. This is why there is no contradiction or lack of logic in our positions as a nonaligned country, wishing to extend and expand cooperation with the European continent. To attach more importance to Europe will mean to fill an obvious gap in our foreign policy, because Yugosalvia is, above all, a part of Europe.

It is often said that the prestige of our country in the world is not what it used to be, various well-meaning and malicious assessments about us are quoted—our quarrels, lack of unity, national exclusiveness. What will the future image of our country in the world depend on, will it depend on ourselves?

Our prestige in the world in the near or even more distant future will largely depend on our internal stability. We have shown we are capable of achieving economic stability and we can be reliable economic partners. Apart from that, the country's foreign currency reserves, regular repayment of debts, stability of the national currency, and trust of international financial institutions clearly confirm this. However, the world still has reservations about our political stability. For this reason our aim and duty is to implement political reforms in conditions of stability, without traumas and shocks.

If Yugoslavia were able by its liberation struggle and by its resistance to fascism during World War II to win the world's admiration, if it were in a position to win the world's admiration by saying no to Stalin in 1948, if it were able in less than six months to bring down the enormously high inflation and achieve noteworthy results in the economic reforms, it would be incomprehensible for it not to have sufficient strength to carry out political reforms as well.

The theme of the Yugoslav People's Army has also been increasingly covered. What is the view of the SFRY Presidency, as the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, on its role in our society?

The role of the Yugoslav People's Army in our society has been clearly defined by the SFRY Constitution. Its role is to defend the territorial integrity and constitutional system of the country. Its organizational, technical, and any other adaptations must be in keeping with its constitutional tasks and duties. It is its duty to be ready at any given moment to implement its functions and act in the way laid down by the Constitution.

Ten years have passed since the death of President Tito. The Yugoslav Presidency is the collective heir of the former president. As far as we know, the collective head of state has hitherto not once made its views known about Tito, bearing in mind the force of the attacks and criticisms which dispute his role in the history of the Yugoslav people? [punctuation as received]

For over 50 years Tito was head of the party and for 35 years he was head of the Yugoslav state or government. Crucially important events in the history of our country and of our peoples took place in this period. The role of Tito in this was undoubtedly huge.

The whole of this period should be the subject of fundamental historical research and assessments, while history will determine Tito's true place. This is why this should not be the subject of daily politics. Today the time has come for historical science to be allowed access

to all historical documents in connection with Tito, and objectively to put everything in its place.

The SFRY Presidency, in my opinion, would not be competent to replace historians who are supposed to make a scientific examination of the historical truth, but it can help historians to do this.

The closure of the archives only facilitates arbitrary and often irresponsible articles. There certainly were, and had to be, mistakes in such a long and dramatic period, but they should be verified and brought to light in an objective and scientific way, and not misused or concealed in the interests of daily policy or petty interests.

There are individual opinions that a change in the present composition of the Yugoslav Presidency could possibly come about, although it is well known how and in what way these personalities are elected in each republic or province. What do you think about this?

In each republic or autonomous province there is a procedure set out in the Constitution or in law as to how someone is elected and by virtue of this alone also as to how a member of the SFRY Presidency is relieved of his duties. It is a matter for the competent organs in the republics and provinces as to whether they will change their representatives in this federal body.

The press, radio, and television have a huge influence in society and today have a virtually crucial impact on the formation of public opinion. Unfortunately the information media are to a large extent in the hands of republican and provincial political leaderships, and so have also contributed to the present political situation in Yugoslavia. Of course it is precisely these politicians who have had the most crucial influence on them. It has been shown that many have even caused political harm to themselves by such actions.

Regarding TANJUG, I believe it has an important role in the Yugoslav current affairs field. You have succeeded in preserving a Yugoslav orientation. You should also continue in this way.

Finally, a personal question: In what does the power, or powerlessness, of the Yugoslav Presidency lie in ensuring the functioning of Yugoslavia as a state. How do you see yourself in the role of "first among equals" in this highest collective state body?

The SFRY Presidency has an advantage in that it does not make decisions by consensus but by majority vote, and so objectively speaking it can be more efficient than, let us say, the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces. This is possible if it is a matter of specific decisions about which there is no agreement in the Assembly, and of questions of the implemenation or protection of the constitutional order of the country and suchlike. However, Yugoslavia's problems are not only legal or economic but above all political in nature. Hence the work of the presidency in establishing the destroyed political unity of the country, especially after the disintegration within the LCY, is the most delicate and difficult part of the job, where outvoting would not have great significance. Take only the issues of the constitutional future of the country. It is only by general political unity that the country can find a way out of the crisis without falling apart.

It is justifiably expected of the Presidency that it be more active and initiative-oriented, in keeping with its constitutional responsibilities, but also that it be orientated more toward the public and citizens.

The whole Presidency, and especially its president, could not successfully carry out its mission unless it were to demonstrate a high political sense of purpose in building unity and tolerance in mutual respect, regardless of all the differences which, objectively speaking, exist. I will endeavor to work in keeping with these realities and needs.

Mitrovic Addresses Assembly on Economy

LD1105193790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 11 May 90

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)—The results are before us. The program of economic reform is being achieved in all fields of reforming Yugoslav society, Federal Executive Council [FEC] Vice President Aleksandar Mitrovic stressed in his report on the results of the economic reform in the first three months of this year at today's session of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of republics and provinces.

Our program is not only one of economic reform, it is also a reform of the political system and a reform of the state. It has become an important integration factor for yugoslavia and a basis upon which many interrepublican, interregional, and ethnic conflicts and differences can be overcome and eliminated, Mitrovic stressed.

The increase in the foreign currency reserves, decrease in the rate of inflation, and the drop in the absolute level of prices, in addition to the positive results in foreign trade have strengthened the convertibility and stability of the dinar exchange rate in relation to the German mark.

The project of introducing dinar convertibility has fully confirmed itself in practice as a means which most rapidly secures the positive influence of the world market on our complete economy, Mitrovic said. Our assessment is that we shall sustain the dinar convertibility and stabilize the established parity with the German mark. This month we shall hold the final talks with the IMF on proclaiming the dinar an internationally convertible currency, he announced.

By placing the monetary policy in its right economic context we cope with most processes of the economic reform today. We have a firm monetary framework and we ensure the amount of money necessary for carrying

out all the envisaged economic activities established by Yugoslavia's economic policy this year, Mitrovic said.

He refuted articles in the press which envisage a relaxation of the restrictive monetary policy.

The level of restriction has been fixed by the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the FEC at 13.5 percent. However, if we include the increased limit for agriculture, tourism, and the purchase of tobacco, this restriction comes to 8.5 percent, while the banks which deal with these spheres have fixed it at 6.5 percent.

We think that such a level of restrictive monetary policy is not too high, despite the occurrence of illiquidity facing a large number of economic subjects, said Mitrovic citing 213 economic units with 136,000 employees facing bankruptcy. However, he warned that illiquidity is not a product of the restrictive monetary policy. It only serves to expose the real volume of illiquidity which exists in Yugoslav society. Bankruptcy procedure should be preceded by an analysis of working and production programs, whether they have a market and whether the subjects are forced into this situation by the gravity of the past activities. To go ahead with the bankruptcy procedure does not mean automatically that bankruptcy is unavoidable and the only solution, Mitrovic stressed.

He noted that fiscal policy plays a very important role, but only to the extent and within the limits made possible by constitutional solutions. It is the first time that the federal budget has taken on its active role and performed all the duties carried over from 1989 and all its duties to the budget beneficiaries in 1990, and we even have anticipated payments. Particularly important feature of the federal budget is the fact that there has been an additional intervention for relieving the economy, Mitrovic added.

Positive changes in the prices sector are opening up new prospects for an even more successful monetary policy, the EEC vice president noted. A drop in retail prices from 64.3 percent in December last year to minus 0.2 percent in April is the best proof of our efforts for gaining a system of free price formation.

A fall in prices and the elimination of other generators of inflation helps us gradually solve the problem of prices which are subject to freezing to avoid possible price jumps, achieve stable price relations, and stable demand and supply even after 30 June, Mitrovic explained. [passage omitted]

Quick and exceptionally good results have been achieved in foreign economic relations. The rate of exports to the convertible market is 3.5 percent higher and of imports over twice as high as the planned rate for this year. We think that the positive trend regarding foreign trade will continue in the future.

The trade on the clearing market is proceeding with a great deal of difficulties because the credit balance is continually increasing. It has no influence over monetary effects and the growth of inflation, but it has influence on increased illiquidity and can also effect the future—for us, very important—commodities exchange in this sphere, he said. Foreign exchange reserves are continually on the increase and since 18 December 1989 they went up from 5.8 to 8.4 billion. In the same period short-term debts of our banks abroad went down by $990 million. We are calculating that by the end of the year we will have $11 to 12 billion in reserves at our disposal, Mitrovic announced. [passage omitted]

Mitrovic recalled that the economic reform project also includes political reforms, the reform of the federal state, and the reform of interrepublican relations.

We have embarked upon a multiparty system and must take into consideration the relations and behavior which are a result of this. However, the multiparty system does not mean breaking up the unity and integrity of the country. The will of the citizens and their choice in free and secret elections must be respected, but no one should change the constitution and laws. A law-governed state requires constitutionality and legality at all levels and civilized behavior to all subjects, the FEC vice president stressed.

The process of changing the federal constitution is under way. This provides constitutional and legal security for all processes linked with the economic reform, the reform of the political system, and the reform of the federal state, he underlined. [passage omitted]

Kambovski on Reform of Federal Administration

LD1405155590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1154 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (TANJUG)—A reduction in personnel, particularly in leading posts, a depoliticalization of the administration and the selection of top people in it by public competition are the most important points in the forthcoming reform of the Yugoslav Federal Administration, Yugoslav Secretary for Justice and Organization of the Administration Vlado Kambovski told the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI today.

Kambovski said the reform of the federal administration was a [word indistinct] of the reforms initiated in the economic and political systems. The Yugoslav economy is increasingly turning towards market principles, and a multiparty system and multiparty elections are gradually being introduced in the political system.

The administration should in particular be emancipated from day-to-day politics, in order for it to be free and autonomous in the realization of its functions, Kambovski said.

There will no longer be party organizations in the federal administration, and its employees will not be allowed to act according to the policies of the parties whose members they may be, Kambovski said, adding that federal

public servants would be protected by law from purges which might be organized by parties taking over power.

Peasant Party Protests Veselinov Initiative

LD1405204890 belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG)—The main committee of the People's Peasant Party [Narodna Seljacka Stranka] denies Dr. Dragan Veselinov the right to form a People's Peasant Party. With regard to the announcement made by Dr. Veselinov that he was going to set up a party with this name, a meeting of the members of the main committee of this party, for which they claim to have been founded on 17 March 1940, was held today in Belgrade. The surviving members of the main committee of the party, which has never been officially banned, condemned on this occasion "people who hold completely different views from their own but who want to use the name of their old, honest and fifty-year-old People's Peasant Party," the statement from the meeting notes.

LCY Professional Service Plans Changes

AU1305193790 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 90 p 7

[TANJUG report: "The Question of People in LCY Central Committee Offices Who Have Become Redundant Must Be Broached"]

[Text] The recent decision of the Council of the Professional Service staff of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] that 100 of the total of 238 people employed in the service should start taking their annual leave at the beginning of this week was a direct cause for yesterday's tempestuous session of the members of the LCY Central Committee apparatus which lasted several hours.

The people who were presented with the decision that they should start taking their annual leave are aware of the fact that the professional service of the LCY Central Committee has to be rigorously rationalized, but they are of the opinion, however, that this move is only a round about way to leave them without their jobs and assess that the division into those who "go" and those who "stay" was made without any clear professional criteria and that it has a political and not professional character.

Petar Skundric, acting secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, attended the meeting and explained that what is involved is a regular and not forced annual leave for some of the people employed in the professional service and that when they come back, the others will go on vacations. This move was made because of the lack of work and financial shortages in the LCY Central Committee in the wake of the interruption of the 14th Extraordinary Congress, he said.

Skundric mentioned possible sources of money until a reorganization and rationalization of the professional service is carried out: renting rooms in the federal party building in New Belgrade and founding car repair [autoservisi] and typing services.

According to him, the process of establishing who will be rendered redundant is nevertheless inevitable, because the apparatus is "oversized."

Serbian Presidency Proposes Draft Constitution

LD1405191990 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1829 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (TANJUG)—The State Presidency of the Republic of Serbia today defined a draft of the new constitution of Yugoslavia's largest republic which envisages, among other things, freedom of political association.

Under the draft of the new constitution of the Republic of Serbia, which will be announced next week and sent to the republican parliament, the status of the two autonomous provinces within the republic—Vojvodina and Kosovo—will also be regulated separately. This was set out in today's communique from a meeting of the highest Serbian state organ.

Kosovo and Vojvodina will, under the draft, have territorial autonomy in line with their cultural, historical, national and other specific characteristics. However, the autonomy of the provinces will not encroach on the rights of the Serbian state, while the provincial legal regulations will in future have to be in line with the constitution and laws of the Republic of Serbia.

The draft of the republican constitution surpasses the constitutional solutions of 1974 which had a particularly negative affect on the constitutional position and development of the Republic of Serbia.

The draft of the constitution, it was set out today, should preserve all the values of Yugoslav socialism. It envisages equality of social, private and mixed property as well as the protection of investments of foreign capital in the economy of Yugoslavia's largest republic.

Serbian Renaissance Movement Clarifies Name

LD1405204390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1713 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG)—As a result of the reportedly frequent conscious or unconscious "confusion" in the public information media, which gives false information about the party of the Serbian Renaissance Movement and its chairman, writer Vuk Draskovic, an explanation has been recieved from this party that the Serbian Renaissance Movement came into being on 14 March 1990, after merging with the Serbian National Renaissance, whose chairman was Vuk Draskovic, and the Serbian Freedom Movement, the chairman of which was Dr. Vojislav Seselj.

The chairman of the Serbian Renaissance Movement is Vuk Draskovic, and the highest organ of the party is the Central Fatherland Council.

A small number of members of the former Serbian National Renaissance do not recognize the act of unification and continue to appear in public under this name. This is mainly a group of young men from Nova Pazova led by Mirko Jovic, the statement from the Serbian Renaissance Movement says.

Belgrade City Committee LC Discusses Reforms

AU1405162790 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 May 90

[Zorica (?Pantelic) and Mirjana Trajkovic report]

[Text] The session of the City Committee of the League of Communists [LC] of Belgrade is currently under way. The members of the committee are discussing the basic orientations of the LC of Serbia as a Party for Democratic Socialism. The session is also attended by Bogdan Trifunovic, president of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee. Here is a report by Zorica (?Pantelic) and Mirjana Trajkovic:

Speaking about the extremely good results that the communists have achieved in a short period and under the most difficult circumstances, during the time characterized by pressures on the LC, Serbs as a nation, and all Yugoslav oriented forces, Rados Smijkovic, president of the Belgrade party organization, stressed that the communists' actions are being broadened into an all people's movement thanks mainly to the unity that has been attained.

Speaking about the document of the Serbian LC, Smiljkovic stressed that the communists of the capital city favor democratic socialism, social and economic progress, a market economy, a rich and humane society, a country with rule of law and a progressive and consistent constitution.

The communists favor an organization whose program [word indistinct] will be decided by the membership. History will pronounce its final judgment on everything achieved by the Yugoslav communists, and we will not try to prevent it from doing it—members of the Belgrade party organization concluded. In this regard, Smiljkovic expressed the communists' readiness to face the condemnation of their mistakes: the Comintern past and the uncritical adoption of certain Stalinist models. Our aim is to curb and eliminate all forms of social exploitation, Smiljkovic said stressing that the LC of Serbia is, above all, the party of a modern workers class which will put the man and worker in the center of its activities. We need an LC which will be free in thinking and creativity, Smiljkovic said. He then went on to say:

[Begin Smiljkovic recording] Our party has almost always demonstrated the best qualities [word indistinct] and strength when we experienced the most difficult times. It demonstrated this more recently when we waged a decisive battle for a united Serbia. The data shows that the membership is ready for a new offensive, because it sees that there is no other way to stop the forces that are trying to divide Yugoslavia, to stop Serbia's assailants and those forces that are responsible for the workers' and citizens' social injustice.

Our commitment to democratic socialism is a commitment for the freedoms and rights of all citizens, for the equal conditions for all peoples and minorities, and against hatred among people and peoples, against chauvinism and evils of fascism that have again entered the scene in some parts of Yugoslavia [word indistinct] and our joint homeland. [end recording]

The participants in the discussion supported the basic orientations of the Serbian LC, stressing that the LC should affirm its indisputable values and not allow alternative parties to build their programs on anticommunism.

Bogdan Trifunovic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the discussion. He said that the public debate in the Serbian LC as a whole showed that the party is capable of introducing democratic changes and building democratic socialism. Trifunovic mentioned the adoption of the document concerning the transformation of the Serbian LC, which will probably take place at the end of May, and its elaboration as the prime objectives of the party. In this connection he said that the Serbian LC should clearly say what it will do with regard to the economic situation, Kosovo, and preparations for the multiparty elections in Serbia.

People expect new, bolder moves that will help solve problems, Trifunovic stressed. According to him, one of the main tasks of the Serbian LC is to oppose enemy forces which want, as he said, to reshape Yugoslavia and draw the Serbian people into a fratricidal war. [words indistinct] Serbia can act only on the course which was generally accepted in the republic in the last three years, a course which, together with the renewed program, will have a real chance of securing the support at the elections of the young, workers, intelligentsia, and farmers, Trifunovic said among other things.

From the city committee's discussion we are also highlighting the following points.

Bozidar Jelicic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the City Committee, spoke about the democratization of relations within the LC. This process has already started, but there are still some individuals who demand that everybody should think the way they do. In this connection he mentioned the (?remarks) made by Slobodan Vucetic, member of the Serbian Presidency.

The matter was clarified by Miroslav Djordjevic, member of the Serbian Presidency, who said that in his interview to Novi Sad STAV, Slobodan Vucetic did not speak on behalf of the Serbian Presidency. The members

of the republican presidency do not share his views, Djordjevic said adding that this was concluded at the working-consultative meeting of the Serbian Presidency held several days ago. Miroslav Djordjevic also said that the university committee's criticism of Vucetic is justified and that the disqualification of people is today unacceptable.

This is all from the session of the Belgrade LC City Committee which is still going on.

Vojvodina LC President Sipovac Addresses Workers

AU1405165590 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 May 90

[Nikola Bulatovic report]

[Text] [Announcer] The madness which the nationalists and chauvinists are offering on the Yugoslav political scene as a substitute for (?the party unanimity) could be prevented with the instruments of the rule of law. This was stated by Nedeljko Sipovac, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists [LC] of Vojvodina, in Backa Palanka during a conversation with the workers of the Majevica enterprise. Nikola Bulatovic report:

[Bulatovic] The economic situation is characterized by a general lack of money which is a consequence of the very restrictive credit-monetary policy and the sluggishness of the economy and banks in adapting themselves to the new market economy conditions, Nedeljko Sipovac said, adding that the economy itself has significantly contributed to the generally grave situation.

The ideopolitical situation in the country is characterized by national divisions and rifts throughout Yugoslavia. Nationalism has also spread in the LC. Judging by everything, Sipovac said, there are worse things than the unanimity which has rightly been ascribed to the LC. This is madness that is being offered by nationalists on behalf of their nations and national statehood. They are bringing into question the historic validity and (?survival) of entire nations that live in Yugoslavia. They excessively talk about democracy, human rights, freedoms, and Europe, but are doing everything possible to move away from all this the people on whose behalf they speak.

All those who today threaten that they will form national armies, Sipovac continued, are seriously preparing not only for secession but also for their publicly known ultimate aim, redrawing the internal borders of Yugoslavia.

Sipovac warned against the awakening of the forces of Serbian nationalism which as organized political parties are doing everything to suppress and [words indistinct] awareness of the need to live and survive together in a unified Serbia and Yugoslavia. The meetings such as those in Sremski Karlovci and Ravna Gora are drastic examples of how the political scene is abused to present chauvinist views, the resurgence of Chetniks, and spreading hatred toward other peoples and nationalities.

We must let all such people know through the instruments of law that we will not allow the people to be divided and rights and freedoms threatened.

The incident that occurred at a soccer match in Zagreb yesterday must be the last warning to all those who are using (?aggressive) propaganda to sow nationalism and chauvinism. This was stated today in Backa Palanka by Nedeljko Sipovac, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

Party To Represent Vojvodina Croats Formed

LD1405220790 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] The initiative committee of the Party of the Alliance of Vojvodina Croats [Stranka Savez Vojvodjanskih Hrvata] was established in Subotica. According to the committee president, (Bela Tonkovic), the party will champion the political, cultural and economic equality of Croats in Vojvodina.

Croatian Parties Denounce Violence at Game

LD1405215590 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Like the Croat Democratic Community last night, other parties from our republic [Croatia] sharply protested the events at and around the Dinamo [soccer] ground.

The Croat Social Liberal Party holds that the depth of national and political divisions was demonstrated in an eruption at the stadium and that this was, in fact, a deliberate attempt to cause the incident in Zagreb, and in doing so to destabilize and discredit Croatia in the eyes of the Yugoslav and world public precisely after the elections in our republic are over.

The Croat Democratic Party sharply protests the behavior of the security service members at the Dinamo-Red Star soccer game and deems that they were the main culprits for the violence at the match. The Croat Democratic Party demands the irrevocable resignation of republican Internal Affairs Secretary Vilim Mulc and the Zagreb internal affairs secretary.

The Croat Party of Justice Presidium members are the most vociferous in their protest, demanding that the Croat Football League should leave the Yugoslav Football League and form its own league as a way of avoiding such incidents. The party Presidium also demands that the republican secretary for internal affairs should be dismissed and that the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs should be urgently reorganized.

Slovene Presidency Proposes Peterle for President

LD1405203190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1808 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 May (TANJUG)—The Slovene Republic Presidency decided at its 14 May session to propose that the Slovene Assembly elect Slovene Christian Democrats Chairman Lojze Petrle president of its Executive Council.

As stated by the Committee for Information, Lojze Peterle today informed the Presidency that he completed talks about basic premises of the Executive Council's program of work and its proposed composition, as well as that he reached an agreement about this with political organizations comprising the Demos.

Lojze Peterle also informed the Slovene Republic Presidency about his decision to present the Executive Council's program of work and its composition to the Slovene Assembly.

New Slovene Assembly Opens Session

AU1405085690 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 May 90 p 1

[Jana Taskar report: "The First Session of New Parliament Marked by Many Complications"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 May—The first day of the new Slovene parliament will prove to be historic in several respects. For the first time, directly elected deputies of several parties and likewise directly elected deputies independent of parties joined it. We experienced for the first time how the work in a parliament split into parties will run and stumble along. And it was probably the first time that there were innumerable technical hitches, and the lack of knowledge of the rules of the game in the assembly was evident.

If anything, there were more breaks than serious work this afternoon, because until 2000, after six hours of session, virtually nothing happened. The chambers of the assembly that were convened by their former presidents but chaired by the oldest members—the Sociopolitical Chamber by France Bucar, the Communal Chamber by Karel Franko, and the Associated Labor Chamber by Ivan Dretnik (all of Demos)—first accomplished the elections of the mandate and immunity commissions fairly fast. They were all set up on the party principle and they all established that all the deputies had been properly elected. This happened even in the Sociopolitical Chamber, whose commission had to examine an objection by the Alliance for the Preservation of Equality of Citizens alleging that the elections in Slovenia were undemocratic and illegal.

The party division of the chambers of the new Slovene Assembly was very explicitly demonstrated—even with figures—by the discussion of the proposal by the ZSMS [former initials of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation]—Liberal Party (a written proposal was also submitted by the delegates of the LCS [former initials of the League of Communists of Slovenia]—Party of Democratic Reform) in all the three chambers suggesting that the proposed agenda be amended and that a joint session of all the three chambers should first elect the president and the vice president of the Slovene Assembly, after which the officials of the chambers should be elected at separate sessions. The suggestion of the Liberals was an expected consequence of the unsuccessful negotiations between Demos and the three parties, the LCS—Party of Democratic Reform, the ZSMS—Liberal Party, and the Socialist Alliance of Slovenia—SAWP [former initials of the Socialist Alliance of Working People], which concluded yesterday evening without an agreement on how the nine most responsible posts in the parliament could be proportionally divided among them.

In connection with the proposal, reproaches were heard from both sides as to who was to blame for the failure of the negotiations. Demos insisted that it selected only three posts, which indeed were the most influential, but Demos was the strongest group in the parliament and it would not be able to implement its program without its own people in key positions. The delegates of the three parties repeated today that they had been ready to negotiate, but they were frustrated by the Demos ultimatum. The result was that the agenda was amended only in the Associated Labor Chamber.

Another entanglement occurred with the draft of the provisional rules of procedure which must be adopted by the delegates before they can work normally. Several amendments were proposed to the draft, and the discussion was most extensive about the Demos amendments that the rules of procedure should include a provision on voting by roll call on leading posts and that the Slovene oath should not include any reference to the SFRY Constitution because nowhere in the world do statesmen swear to two constitutions. Much was also said about the new deputies becoming professional.

As we are reporting, it is not yet known what was agreed about the rules of procedure at the interchamber conference.

Slovene Liberals Pleased With Elections

AU1205180090 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 May 90

[Relja Atanasijevic report from Ljubljana]

[Text] A session of the Republican Conference of the Liberal Party was held in Ljubljana on 12 May. It assessed that the party had been very successful at the recent elections, winning more than 40 seats in the assembly and remaining one of the strongest groups in the republican assembly in comparison with other individual Slovene parties.

For the benefit of our listeners, representatives of the Liberals stated that they were ready to accept ministerial positions in the republican government, but they did not want minor posts—as they put it. In addition they stated that they will make a decision on accepting ministerial posts on the basis of their assessment of the conditions set by Premier designate Lojze Peterle.

Joze Skolc, leader of the Liberals, told me that Peterle, leader of the Christian Democrats, had not yet offered to his party any post in the government, although he had stated that he set aside five ministerial positions for the parties outside the Demos coalition. One will know to whom the posts set aside for others will belong when the premier designate makes a list of the new Executive Council members—of course on the basis of consultations with potential partners. By then he must also prepare a government program, together with his list of ministers, and explain this program to the Presidency of Slovenia. On this basis, the Presidency will propose the candidate for the republican premier and submit him to the assembly.

At the session of the Republican Conference of the Liberals, the procedure was initiated for elections to the party bodies: the president, (?three) vice presidents, the secretary, and 14 members of the presidency. It was announced that a congress of the Liberal Party will be held in the fall.

Bosnian Security Service Chief Briefs Reporters

AU1405095690 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 90 p 7

[M. Lucic report: "The State Security Service Is Also Subject to Changes"]

[Text] Sarajevo—Depolitization in the security service can be successful only if it does not precede the process of democratization, but if it is conditioned and directed by it and represents a constituent part of this process. Security services are not supposed to create room for democratization, but to secure [obezbjediti] it. They must remain beyond political parties and must not fall under the influence of daily politics. They must be free of any ideological ingredients; the sphere and borders of their activity are the law and constitution alone.

This was what Muhamed Besic, republican Secretary for Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina, said yesterday at the news conference organized on the occasion of 13 May, Security Day in the SFRY.

In reply to the question on what is being done about reorganizing the Security Service, Besic said that the Service must adjust itself to the changes in the economic and political system. As regards the place of the Service, politics interest us only as much as they are part of the law and constitution, Muhamed Besic said and added that it is of no interest to the Service what somebody may have said at the session of the Central Committee or the meeting of some party.

Journalists wanted to know what the republican Secretary for Internal Affairs thinks about the latest reaction of the Workers Council of the Agrokomerc Organization immediately after the session of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina, at which he personally spoke about the situation in Velika Kladusa.

Muhamed Besic reiterated his statement at the session of the Republican Executive Council: The situation in Velika Kladusa is extremely complex, even dramatic. The reply of the Workers Council was directed against me, Besic said, when they claimed that certain police systems are being used again and that the Security Service is interfering in politics. In order to show that the reaction of the Agrokomerc people was full of untruths, Besic gave the example of their having claimed that there had been 800 militiamen during the strike in Kladusa last year, which is absolutely untrue. In connection with the present situation in Agrokomerc, Besic also said that the most dangerous activity is one carried out in the dark and that what is involved is a virtual blockade of the system.

When asked about the destruction of secret dossiers of intellectuals that is rumored, Besic replied that the way somebody can be covered by the Service's operations is established by the regulations of the Security Service, and if none of the data is proved, the dossiers must be destroyed. According to him, the previous practice concerning dossiers is not going to be continued.

[following two passages appear boxed within the body of the item]

On the "Kecmanovic Case"

In reply to the journalists' question concerning the "Kecmanovic Case," Muhamed Besic said that, from their point of view, the "Kecmanovic case" is exclusively an intelligence affair and politics have nothing to do with it.

Hostile Activity Decreasing

During the last year, 1,537 militiamen from Bosnia-Hercegovina were in Kosovo, that is, an average of 140 militiamen were absent from Bosnia-Hercegovina every month. This fact was presented to the journalists by Bruno Soce, assistant republican secretary for internal affairs.

Among other things, he said that the number of public hostile acts in this republic is decreasing. Last year, 490 public hostile activities were registered, committed by 496 people. During the first three months of this year, 64 public acts committed by 72 people were registered. During the same period last year, there were 157 acts committed by 174 people.

Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Opts for Independence

LD1105225290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 11 May 90

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 11 May (TANJUG)—The Socialist Alliance of Bosnia-Hercegovina will be transformed into

an independent political organization with a membership and program which will fight for power. This was decided at today's session of the republican conference of the front organization of Bosnia-Hercegovina, following a public debate on the platform for the reform of this organization. The final decision will be passed by the congress of the Socialist Alliance which will be held in June this year. A name of the future organization will also be decided then: the Socialist Democratic Alliance or the Civic Democratic Forum.

The delegates also adopted the aims of the reformed organization, the statute of the Socialist Alliance and the framework plan of information and propaganda of the future organization. These documents, as concluded, will be used when holding founding meetings in local communities, municipalites, and the republic.

The future organization will fight for full freedom and rights of men and citizens, multiparty political democracy, the parliamentary system, the law-governed state with emphasis on social functions, local self-management, and modern state administration. Its activity will be based on the values of Muslims, Croats, Serbs, and other nations who live together in Bosnia-Hercegovina. [passage omitted]

In connection with laying territorial claims to this republic, the republican conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Socialist Alliance of Working People today adopted stands in which it demands from the SFRY Assembly, among other things, to raise the question of consitutionality of political activities of the parties which are threatening the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia.

Macedonia's Gosev on LCY's 'Distortion'

LD1305104990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Skopje, 12 May (TANJUG)—The LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] Central Committee Presidium is playing ping-pong with us, Petar Gosev, president of the Central Committee [CC] [of the Macedonian League of Communists-Party of Democratic Change (Partija Demokratskih Promena]) said at today's session of the Central Committee of the Macedonian LC-Party of Democratic Change.

After negotiations at a working and consultative meeting the LCY Central Committee Presidium is offering us a report that does not contain our stances, he continued, while the initiatives of the LC in the Yugoslav People's Army and of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC CC on a new congress, which we accepted, appear in such a way that they resemble what the LCY Central Committee Presidium put forward even before the meeting as a solution to the crisis in the LCY.

We are now again being offered the third session, a new quorum is being requested, and a temporary leadership is being advocated instead of a coordinating body which would prepare a new congress. A declaration is again being foist upon us, thus forcing us to deal with something about which there and will be no agreement. This is, to put it mildly, a distortion of everything which was said at the working and consultative meeting of the LCY CC, Gosev concluded.

Montenegro LC Adopts Election Program

LD1405173390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Titograd, May 14 (TANJUG)—The Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee (LC CC) today [14 May] adopted its election program which urges a peaceful, serene and dignified life for everyone in a democratic socialist society.

The Montenegro LC today actually began its election campaign. Montenegro LC CC Secretary Milo Djukanovic said that the party will urge the introduction of a multi-party system and urge multi-party elections in the republic.

It was also said that the Montenegro LC upholds Yugoslavia as a democratic federation and that it is prepared to agree to a limitation of the republic's sovereignty only in favour of the Yugoslav Federation. In possible other future political options in Yugoslavia, the Republic of Montenegro will independently decide, as a sovereign state, on relations with other states, Djukanovic stressed, emphasizing territorial and all other ties of Montenegro with Europe.

At the Montenegro LC CC session today it was said that in future the communists in the republic will focus on issues concerning the republic's economy and development.

Montenegrin Party Wants Abolition of Police

LD1405210190 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1903 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Titograd, May 14 (TANJUG)—The Democratic Forum of Montenegro, which rallies representatives of various political parties in this Yugoslav republic, today sent a petition to the state authorities of the republic demanding the abolishment of the "political police" in the republic, by July at the latest.

The Montenegrin Democratic forum demands in the petition that the state authorities reorganize the State Security Service as well as reform the criminal law which assumes abolishing "political criminal acts."

The demand of the opposition parties of Montenegro, which has a population of 500,000 is elaborated by the need to ensure full democracy ahead of the future multi-party elections in Montenegro.